



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

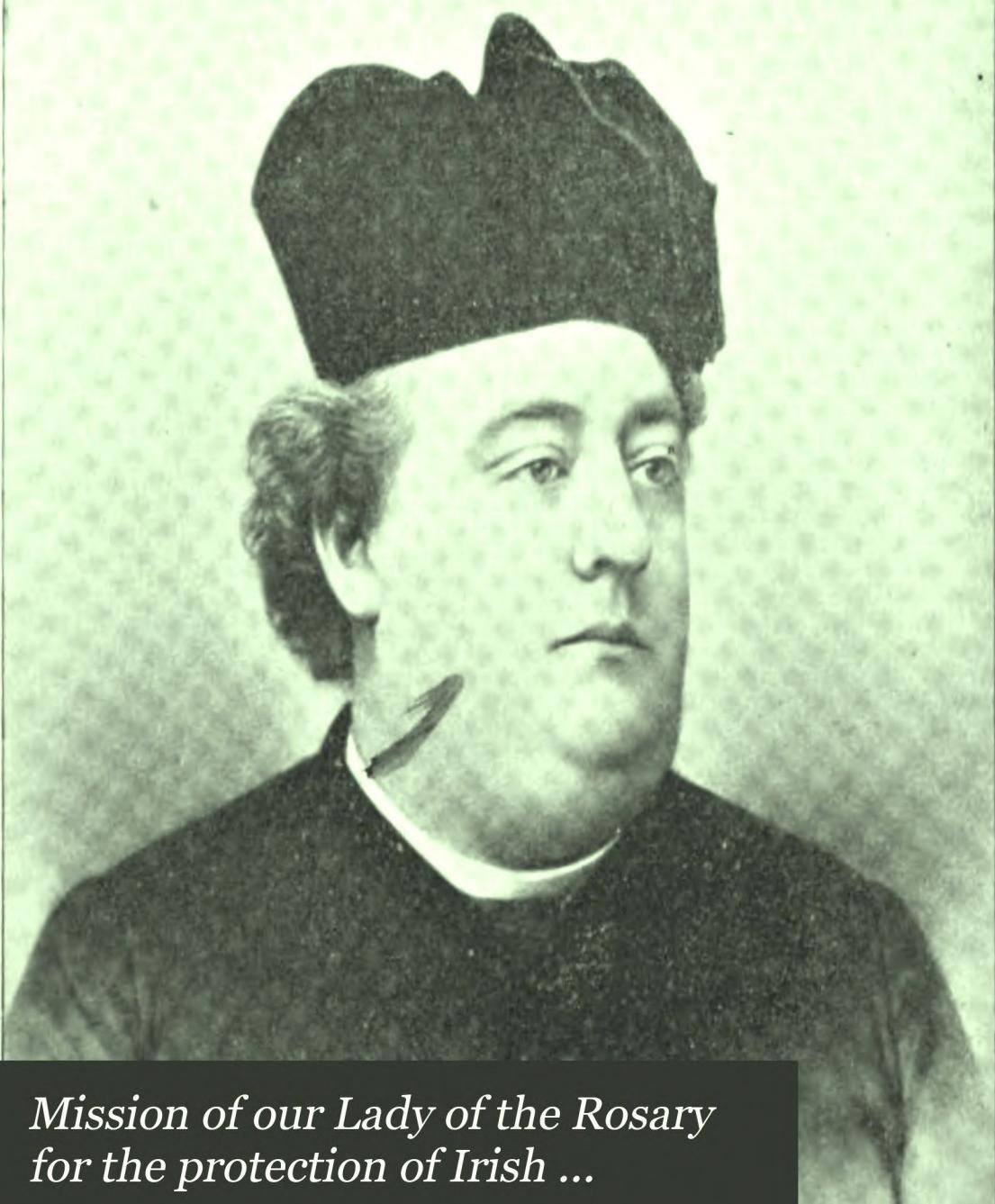
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*Mission of our Lady of the Rosary
for the protection of Irish ...*

New York (N.Y.). Mission of our Lady of the Rosary

339.078 NM691

Columbia University
in the City of New York



Library



MISSION OF
OUR LADY
OF THE
ROSARY
FOR THE
PROTECTION
OF
IRISH IMMIGRANT
GIRLS,
7 STATE ST., N.Y.
NEAR CASTLE GARDEN.





Founded, October 1883.

COLUMBIA
Incorporated, October 1887.

UNIVERSITY
MISSION LIBRARY

--OF--

OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY

--FOR THE--

Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls *

BARGE OFFICE AND 7 STATE STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.



REV. MICHAEL J. HENRY, Director.

REV. M. CAHILL, REV. JOHN BROSNAN, Assistants.

PATRICK McCOOL, Agent at Landing Depot.

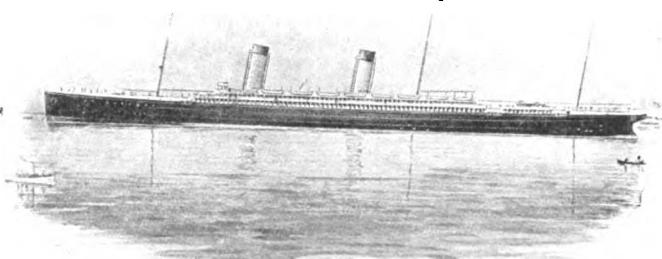
NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1900.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers
SAILING FROM

Liverpool and New York Every Wednesday.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,



American Service.	Tons.	Colonial Service.	Tons.	
OCEANIC (Twin Screw)	17,274 Mail Steamer.	AFRIC (Twin Screw)	11,948	Australia.
MAJESTIC "	10,000 "	MEDIC "	11,884 "	
TEUTONIC "	10,000 "	PERSIC "	11,984 "	
GERMANIC	5,070 "	RUNIC "	11,984 "	
BRITANNIC	5,004 "	SUEVIC "	11,984 "	
CYMRIC (Twin Screw)	12,647 "	GOTHIC "	7,755	New Zealand.
GEORGIC "	10,077 Freight and Live	IONIC "	4,748 "	
CEVIC "	8,301 Stock Steamer,	DELPHIC (Twin Screw)	8,273 "	
BOVIC "	6,583 "	DORIC "	4,676	Pacific Service.
TAURIC "	5,727 "	COPTIC "	4,351 "	
NOMADIC "	5,749 "	GAEPLIC "	4,205 "	
CUFIC	4,827 "	MAGNETIC (Pass. Tender)	618	Tenders.
		PONTIC (Baggage Tender)	395 "	

The steamers of the White Star Line are all built at Belfast, Ireland.

The "Oceanic" is 704 feet long, and the largest steamer ever built.

The "Cymric" is 600 feet long and 64 feet beam.

The third-class accommodation on all the steamships of the White Star Line are well-known to be unsurpassed. Special rooms for married people and families. Separate compartments for single women. Ample deck room for all, and protection from the weather. Tables are set for meals and the passengers are waited upon by the company's stewards, who supply and care for the necessary utensils.

Prepaid tickets from the Old Country issued. Rates low as by any other first-class Mail Line.

White Star Line drafts are payable on demand in all principle banks in the Old Country.

Drafts and Tickets for sale by all the leading Steamship Agents in the United States, or can be obtained upon application to the Company's Offices.

9 Broadway, New York, 406 Walnut St., Philadelphia,
115 State St., Boston, 94 & 96 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Cor. Ninth & Olive Sts., St. Louis, 121 South Third St., Minneapolis.

White Star Line, New York.

Steamers sail from the Company's Wharf Pier 48, North River, Foot of West 11th St.



REV. JOHN JOSEPH RIORDAN.

Founder of the Mission.

"TAKE CARE OF THE IMMIGRANT GIRLS."

No hero's last breath upon victory's field,
As his soul met the spectre's demand,
No soldier when forced to the victor to yield
E'er uttered a sentence more grand
Than Erin's dear son, as in Liberty's name,
He thought of old Ireland's bright pearls,
No dying request more endearing to fame
Than "Take care of the immigrant girls."

Thy name and thy tomb we shall ever enshrine,
With hallowed affections impress ;
No child of old Erin shall ever decline
To honor thy holy recess
Where the patriot's dust of Melchisedech's pride
Appeals for the purest of pearls,
His last words to earth on the day that he died.
"Take care of the immigrant girls."

—P. J. LATCH.

MAR 15 1900 b7/c

285893

Digitized by Google

AISMULLIO
VITIERSVMU



MOST REV. M. A. CORRIGAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

452 Madison Ave.,
New York, Nov. 6th, 1899.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER HENRY:

Your Address to the friends of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the protection of Irish Immigrant Girls has been received and read with great pleasure; and I wish both to congratulate you on the success of your past efforts, and to add a word of encouragement for the future. It is, however, hardly necessary to encourage you in your good work, as on every side and from many sources you have already received commendation. Yet it is a great comfort to feel one has the good wishes and the prayers of those who are interested alike in the welfare of their Religion and of their Country.

I sincerely trust the coming year may be one of great prosperity and increased usefulness for your Mission.

I am, Rev. and Dear Father Henry,

Very gratefully yours,
† M. A. CORRIGAN, Archbishop of New York.

Jan. 1st, 1900.

DEAR FRIEND,

In presenting this Souvenir to the public the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary takes occasion to wish its patrons, benefactors and friends a very Happy New Year. The pamphlet contains three articles. The first is by the Director and is entitled "A Century of Irish Emigration." It gives a sketch of the causes which led to the Irish Exodus of the nineteenth century as well as a story of the Mission's career. The second article on "Castle Garden" is from the facile pen of Mr. Henry J. Jackson. No one is better fitted to tell the story of that venerable spot than he who for years filled the office of Superintendent there. The third article on "Immigration in General" is contributed by Mr. Edward F. McSweeney—present Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. — Mr. McSweeney, who is a close student of the history of immigration, has the happy faculty of condensing much matter into a small space. His terse, vivid, and interesting recital will be found both delightful and instructive. The Mission sincerely thanks these two gentlemen for their worthy contributions.

Sandwiched between these articles will be found letters of endorsement from our beloved Archbishop and from such high dignitaries in the Church as Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Cardinal Logue of Ireland, and Cardinal Vaughan of England. Not less appreciated are the kind and encouraging letters from Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Phelan of Pittsburgh, Bishop Harkins of Providence, Bishop Sheehan of Waterford and Bishop O'Donnell of Raphoe, Ireland. Important and prized are the letters of approval from such venerable and patriotic societies as the "Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," the "Irish Emigrant Society" of New York and the "United Irish Societies" of New York City and those of Hudson Co., New Jersey. The Mission appreciates highly the very kind letters of commendation from former U. S. Commissioners of Immigration, Col. Weber and Dr. Senner.

In addition to these gratifying testimonials from such high and influential Sources, the Mission is glad to present to its readers letters from such men prominent in the business world as Mr. John B. Manning, N. & H. O'Donnell, John D. Crimmins and Peter McDonnell of New York ; Mr. M. Shaughnessy of St. Louis, and Mr. Thos. V. Sords of Cleveland. Last though not least are inserted letters from some of the Mission's many subscribers and guests. For all these letters and for the valuable suggestions of Mr. Healy of the "Daily News" the Mission is truly grateful.

The artistic and appropriate design on the cover will, no doubt, excite more than passing interest. The object of the Home is beautifully symbolized. The central Cross is an emblem of the Faith which the Irish Emigrant Girl has spread abroad. The Mission brings two friendly countries together, and Erin, sad and forsaken, commends her fair daughters to Columbia—the Queen of the Western World. The design on the tablet will recall to many the day when they left the shadow of the Round Towers of their native land and took the emigrant ship that brought them to that Land where the light of Liberty shines forth.

With this rather lengthy 'grace before meals' our friendly readers will, we hope, enjoy the courses of this Souvenir repast served up by the Mission in the following pages.

I am, Dear Friend, yours very sincerely,

REV. M. J. HENRY, Director.



REV. MICHAEL J. HENRY.
Present Director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

A CENTURY OF IRISH EMIGRATION.

ITS CAUSES AND ITS RESULTS.

BY REV. MICHAEL J. HENRY.

The Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, more affectionately and universally known as the Irish Immigrant Girls' Home, desires to commemorate, in some special manner, the close of the nineteenth century. It is fitting that the cycle of time that saw its birth, its struggles, its progress, and its triumph should not enter into the oblivion of the past unnoticed and unrecognized. In the following pages we purpose to signalize its memory by giving an outline of the causes of Irish Emigration and a history of the Mission itself.

To-day Father Time has entered upon the last lap of his century-run. The cyclometer of his wheel has clicked off 99 years full of interest to humanity. In his course he has seen the progress of the world. He has witnessed the many and various efforts man has put forth to help and to relieve the misfortunes of his fellow-man. To-day he can vividly recall the triumphal progress of America during the century that is now drawing to a close. A hundred years ago America, an infant Republic, had only ten millions of population; to-day it has seventy millions. From being a small but vigorous nation it has grown to be one of the foremost amongst the nations of the world. This remarkable increase in population, influence and wealth, has been due, in a great measure, to the flowing tide of emigration that reached its shores. When the tyranny of English misrule was destroyed by the war of the Revolution, and a new country arose as a beacon of liberty to the world, the American eagle opened wide its wings and

offered a nesting-place and a shelter to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime. And as, at the approach of darkness, the hen calls to its brood and the chickens run for shelter under its wings, so did the birds of passage from the countries of Europe flock, in the darkness of persecution, to the protecting wings of American freedom.

In the acquisition of that freedom the Irish element then in America played a very important part. The great Washington himself, in a memorable address to the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, gave merited and unstinted praise to the number and valor of the Irish Soldiers in the Revolution. It seemed as if Providence had destined the exiles of Erin in the eighteenth century to provide a refuge for the exiles of the nineteenth.

While the American struggle for freedom was going on, there was being formed in Ireland an organization known as the "Volunteers." Ostensibly raised to protect the Island from invasion, it was really intended by the patriots to help to secure for the Irish parliament freedom from English dictation. "A voice from America," says Henry Flood, "shouted Liberty and every hill and valley of rejoicing Ireland answered 'Liberty'." When the news that the British had surrendered at Yorktown reached Ireland the patriots gathered in convention at Dungannon as the American fathers a few years before gathered in Philadelphia. The issues in both cases were almost identical. The Charter drawn up at Dungannon refused to acknowledge

"the claims of any body of men other than the King, Lords and Commoners of Ireland to make laws to bind that Kingdom." The eloquence of Henry Grattan, backed by the swords of the Volunteers, wrung from England the concession of a free native parliament in Dublin. From that very moment the British ministers deliberately plotted to destroy it. To this end they resolved to bribe the Irish representatives and at the same time, to goad the people into rebellion. They succeeded in both.

The majority of representatives in the Irish parliament were not elected by the people, and hence did not represent the will of the people. The national leaders foresaw the result of such a condition of affairs, and they attempted parliamentary reform with the aid of the Society known as the "United Irishmen." While this agitation was going on, English gold and the promise of honors and estates were buying up the traitorous Irish members. To drive the people into rebellion, and thus to offer to the world some excuse for their nefarious designs, the British ministers sent 80,000 soldiers known as 'yeomanry' into Ireland. They were quartered upon the people and were allowed free rein. As a result, they committed the most cowardly outrages and the most wanton excesses. The brand, the rack and the gibbet were the weapons used upon a hapless peasantry. On the promise of help from France, the United Irishmen were determined to revolt, but, before the plot was ripe, the leaders were arrested. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, John and Henry Sheares and others prominent in the Society were either executed, imprisoned or exiled.

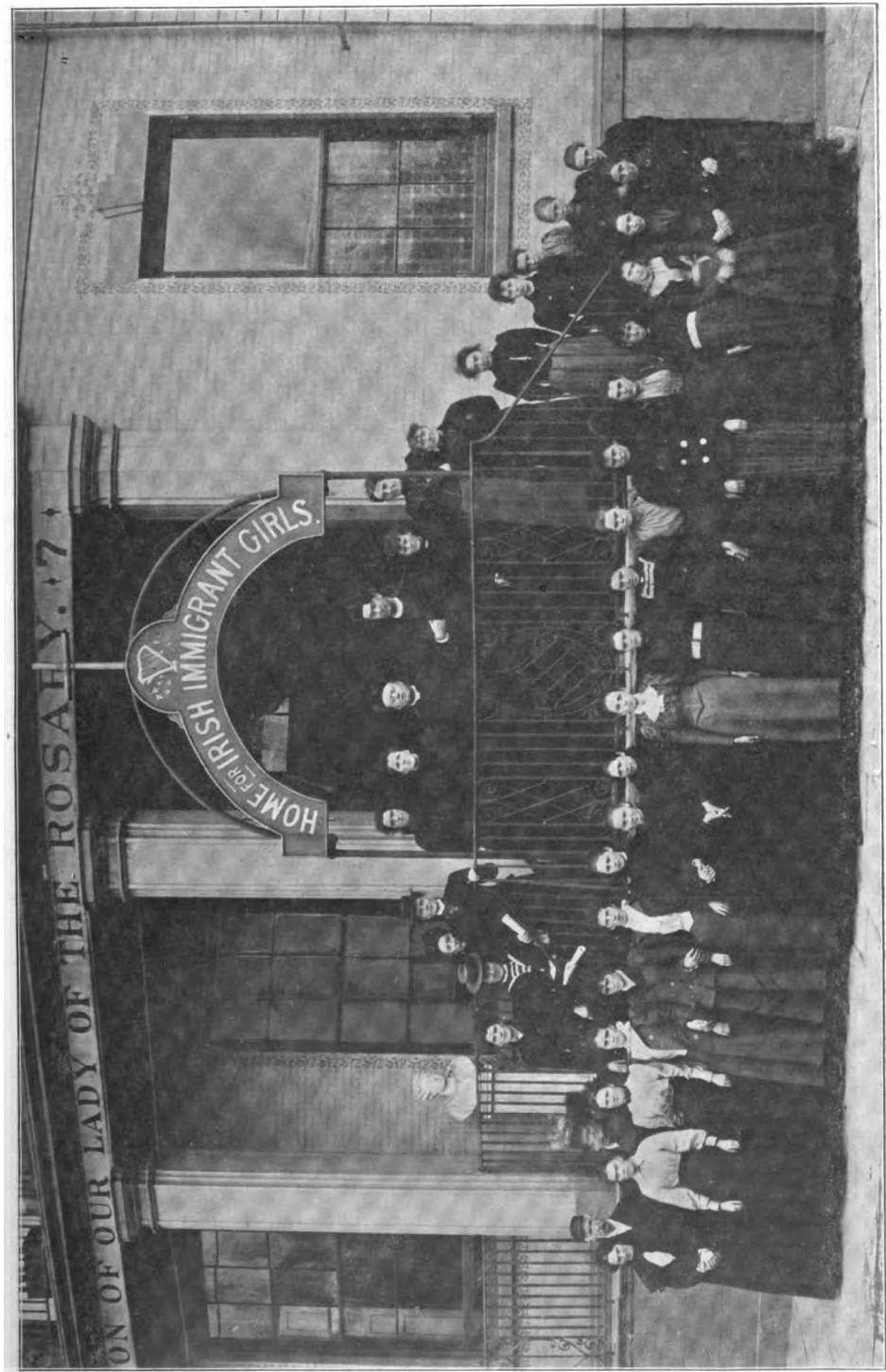
"They rose in dark and evil days to right their country's wrongs." Their names shall ever remain enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen.

While the hope of the insurrection

received its death blow in this direction the continued atrocities of the yeomanry ignited a spark in another. The sight of burning homes and blood-dripping gibbets, the cries of outraged womanhood, the fanatical desecration of their altars, were too much for the endurance of the men of Wexford. Seizing their pikes, scythes, and other peaceful implements of husbandry, and, headed by their priests, they started what is known as the "Insurrection of '98." By indomitable pluck and wonderful valor these gallant peasants faced the well-armed and disciplined forces of England and defeated them in battle after battle. Receiving no outside aid, they were finally forced to surrender to superior numbers and equipment; but they left a name glorious and immortal on the pages of history. Ireland was now in fetters and the act of Union was carried.

The failure of the Insurrection of 1798 and of the subsequent attempt of brave Robert Emmett to free his country, drove thousands across the Atlantic to America. Life anywhere was tolerable compared with life at home in those penal days. The success of the great Daniel O'Connell in securing an abatement of the rigor of the penal laws gave hope again to Ireland, but it did little to check the tide of Emigration that had now set in towards the West. Such was the state of affairs when the famine of 1847 came upon the land.

Owing to the failure of the potato-crop upon which most of the peasantry depended for subsistence, thousands upon thousands perished from hunger. People lay dead in hundreds on the highways and in the fields. No wonder it is remembered as "black 47" because the blackness of death spread itself like a pall over every province of Ireland. The English people were aroused to sympathy, but the English government, callous and heartless, looked upon the famine as a peaceful



THE HOME AND ITS GUESTS.

and final solution of the Irish difficulty. The Times—the newspaper mouth-piece of the ministry—gloating over the condition of Ireland boasted that in a short time ‘a Catholic Celt would be as rare in Ireland as a red Indian on the shores of Manhattan.’ Instead of providing bread for the famine-stricken, the Government assisted and directed them to the Emigrant Ship. Brave hearts like John Mitchell and John Martin, driven to frenzy, advocated an appeal for justice to the God of battles; but, at the time, a patriot was a criminal and those generous souls were arrested and transported to Van Diemen’s Land.

The “Young Ireland” party, imbued with their patriotic ideas and warlike spirit, found a leader in William Smith O’Brien, one of the purest and bravest of Ireland’s sons. His noble heart could not withstand the sight of the cruelty and desolation around him. He resolved to strike a blow for Ireland. At the head of a band of gallant Tipperary men he led a forlorn hope against the forces of England. His appreciative countrymen love to recall the name and the fame of the hero of Ballingary. His name shall be ever held in veneration by the Irish Immigrant Girls’ Home, for, as we shall presently see, it was his daughter Charlotte O’Brien who, in her patriotic zeal, first conceived the idea of its establishment.

Ireland’s cup was not yet filled. Evictions by the landlords for non-payment of rents followed the famine. The ring of the crow-bar, the crash of the battering-ram, the groans of the evicted left helpless on the roadside, vied with the Banshee in her mournful croon. Thousands of families fled, panic-stricken, before the forces of eviction. With heavy hearts they bade eternal farewell to the scenes of their childhood and fled in crowds to the emigrant ships that bore them to America. Ireland was fast drifting

into solitude. Her poulation which in 1841 amounted to 8,196,597 was reduced in ten years by famine and emigration to 6,574,278.

Mr. Maguire, in his “Irish in America,” gives a vivid picture of the condition of the emigrants on their voyage westward. “The ships were often old and unseaworthy, insufficient in accomodation, not having an adequate supply of water for a long voyage, and to render matters worse they as a rule were shamefully under-handed. And thus the great ship with its living freight would turn her prow towards the West depending on her male passengers, as on so many impressed seamen, to handle her ropes or to work her pumps in case of accident. What with bad or scanty provisions, scarcity of water, severe hardship and long confinement in a foul den, ship-fever reaped a sad harvest between decks as frequent splashes of shot-weighted corpses into the deep but too terribly testified. It was no unusual occurrence for the survivor of a family of ten or twelve to land alone bewildered and broken-hearted on the wharf at New York; the rest, the family, parents and children, had been swallowed in the sea, their bodies marking the course of the ship to the New World.”

The abortive Fenian movement of 1867 was the last attempt at insurrection in Ireland during the nineteenth century. Resort to open force by the Irish people seemed to be doomed to failure. Henceforth the theatre of war was to be changed to the less bloody battlefield of the English House of Commons. Our readers will remember the struggles of Isaac Butt, Joseph Biggar, Michael Davitt, Chas. Stewart Parnell, John Dillon, and others who wrested some measures of justice for Ireland in the shape of land acts and local government. The former measures, by giving to the Irish farmers some protection from

the rapacity of the landlords, exerted an influence over emigration. While they did not lessen the exodus, they tended to change its nature. Theretofore whole families emigrated at the one time—their abandoned farms being converted by the landlords into pasturages for cattle.—Thenceforth the parents remained at home eking

Erin's future a gleam of hope seems to light up his aged face. To-day, as he mounts his flying wheel, a smile breaks over his prophetic countenance that augurs for that fair land the happy advent of a brighter day.

We have entered somewhat deeply into the Irish history of the passing century. Its brief recital is necessary,



Rt. REV. JOHN M. FARLEY.
Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

out a precarious living upon the land. When the children grew up, they, one by one, crossed the Atlantic to the hospitable shores of America to help the fond ones they left behind.

So, while old Father Time has witnessed the progress of the world in general, he has alas! witnessed also a century of Ireland's struggles for freedom. To-day, looking forward to

perhaps, for the intelligent understanding of the causes of Irish emigration and of the conditions that led to the establishment of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Prior to its foundation, two organizations were already in the field doing heroic work towards the amelioration of the lot of the Irish Emigrant. These were the Irish Emigrant Society

established at New York in 1841, and the Irish Catholic Colonization Society with which Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, Mr. Cudahy and Mr. Onahan of Chicago, were so closely identified. The object of the latter society was to provide homes and farms in the fertile plains of the

recent communication to the Mission, beautifully describes the object and the result of that journey. He says, "If the emigrant girls crossing the ocean to-day find their situation immensely better than that which would have been theirs in preceding years they are indebted for the favour to the daughter of William Smith O'Brien.



REV. HUGH J. KELLY.
Second Director of the Mission.

West for the Irish families arriving in America.

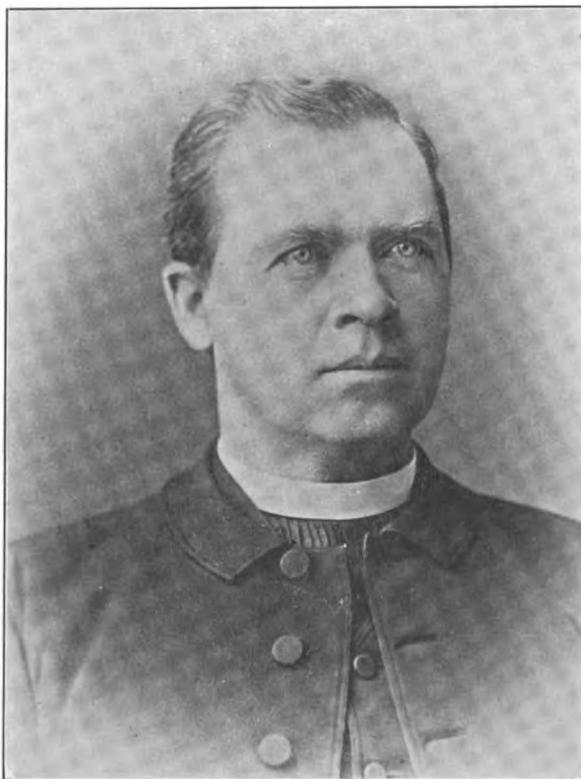
About the year 1880 Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien, the patriotic daughter of the hero of Ballingarry, established an asylum for the emigrants at Queenstown and superintended their safe departure on their voyage. Her zeal prompted her to follow their fortunes westward. Archbishop Ireland, in a

The purpose of Miss O'Brien's voyage to America had been to inspect personally the accommodations offered by the steamship companies to emigrant girls, and to see for herself to what extent the promises made to her were actually carried out.* She had

* The White Star Line was the first to pay attention to her request that special quarters be set aside aboard the steamers for unmarried women, etc. Other companies soon followed the example of the White Star Line.

taken passage from Queenstown and had crossed the ocean under an assumed name as a steerage passenger. Landed in New York, she had, while yet under an assumed name, put up for weeks in lodging houses such as were usually frequented by immigrant girls, and had in this manner closely observed the perils to which they were exposed. The conclusion to which

some weeks, discussing with me her project and entreating me most earnestly to assist in making it a reality. Her charity and her patriotism conquered me, and before she departed from Minnesota on her homeward journey to Ireland, I had promised her that I would lay the whole matter before the Directors of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association at



REV. MICHEAL CALLAGHAN.
Third Director of the Mission.

her investigations had led her was that a home was needed to which unprotected girls could come for counsel and temporary shelter; and so far as any word of hers could aid in having such a home established, she had resolved to speak it, wherever a listener might be found.

Miss O'Brien tarried in St. Paul

their next annual meeting in Chicago, and urge them to do what was in their power towards the establishment in New York of a home such as she had been contemplating.

The meeting of the Irish Catholic Association was held in the spring of 1883. I related to the directors the story of Miss O'Brien's labors and

plans. Their sympathies were at once won over to her project. Its intrinsic merit commended it to them : but, in truth, it must be said, the charm of Miss O'Brien's name and of her father's memory was also a potent argument in its favor.

The directors unanimously voted to give \$1,000 a year, during the term of five years, as their own contribution for the establishment of the home and commissioned one of themselves, the Right Rev. Stephen B. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, to consult with Cardinal McClosky, of New York, as to whether a priest, from the clergy of that diocese, could not be chosen who would devote his time to the good work, and by strong continuous appeals to the Catholics of America obtain the means necessary to a successful issue. Bishop Ryan had the good fortune on his arrival in New York to meet Rev. John J. Riordan, who, on hearing of the project, at once declared his willingness to take it up, if the approval of the Cardinal could be obtained. The Cardinal gave his approval, and the good work was begun. Father Riordan invoked the generous charity of the Catholics of New York and of the country at large: his appeal met with a ready response, and the "Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary" was established.

Rev. John J. Riordan—blessed be his noble name! peace be to his unselfish soul!—he it was who patiently and perseveringly bore the heavy burden of building up the "Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary," and of making Miss O'Brien's project a living fact. But the truth remains, that without the inspiration which had come from Miss O'Brien's mind and heart Father Riordan would never, to all appearances, have put his hand to the great work which is his enduring monument—a continuous invitation to others, whether priests or laymen, to do for God and for souls something

outside the common lines of ordinary routine duty.

Miss O'Brien's part in the establishment of the "Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary," teaches us that giving to the world the idea of a good work is of great value, and that often only the idea is needed to set in motion latent energies which once provoked into action will produce most precious results.

Miss Charlotte O'Brien was not a Catholic when she sailed from Queenstown on her self-imposed errand of charity, and had then no thought of becoming one. What she observed aboard the steamer among the Irish emigrant girls, in a New York lodging-house kept by a Catholic Irishwoman, in a convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, of St. Paul, where she boarded while visiting this city—I am repeating her own words from a letter written to me—shed light upon her mind, and shortly after her return to Ireland the daughter of the Patriot was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church—the Church of her own Irish forefathers."

Father Riordan, whose name and deeds have deservedly called forth a glowing apostrophe from Archbishop Ireland, was born in New York City in the year 1851. His parents were both Irish, hailing from "rebel Cork." His selection was admirable in many ways. Apart from the beautiful qualities of mind and heart which he possessed, the circumstances of his birth served to make him peculiarly fitted for the work. Brought up amid the varied conditions of life that prevail in a big city, and with the experience which years in the Ministry brought him, he knew the extent of the temptations and pit-falls that beset strangers coming to it from rural districts. Nor was he ignorant of the causes and conditions of Irish Emigration. No doubt that in his young days he heard his parents recount many a tale of '98

and of the "bad times." His youthful mind would glow, or his gentle heart grow sad, as the fireside story getic, it may be truly said that God fitted the back for the burden. After his appointment he resided



REV. JOHN BROSNAN.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

rang with the valor of the one or described the distress of the other. Whole-souled, witty, kind and ener-

for three years at St. Peter's Rectory in Barclay St. When he presented himself at Castle Garden he was cordially

received by the Commissioners. Mr. Jackson, whose valuable reminiscences appear in this book, was Superintendent of immigration at the time. Until the day of his death Father Riordan feelingly referred to this gentleman's kindness and courtesy towards him. A short acquaintance with his work convinced Father Riordan of the necessity of establishing bureaus of information in the principal inland cities. Towards the close of 1883 he took a trip West and everywhere he aroused a deep interest in his work. The immigrant girls at this time were taken to boarding-houses whose proprietors were worthy to receive Father Riordan's sanction. This method was not a success. Dangers to the girls were lessened but not removed. He quickly saw the necessity of providing some Home exclusively for them, and, so, on May 1st 1884, he rented a part of the house at No. 7 Broadway. Here the girls were taken and maintained free of charge. Protestant girls as well as Catholics shared in its hospitality. To help to defray expenses the Rosary Society was established under the patronage and with the blessing of Cardinal McCloskey. Membership in the Society was to be only twenty-five cents a year, and, in return, the contributors shared in the merit of the holy work done and in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass which was offered with that intention by the Director three times a week.

In the following year Father Riordan made a journey to Ireland, leaving Father Edward Slattery in charge of the Mission. The object of his trip was three-fold; 1st, to condemn assisted emigration, 2nd to throw a damper on reckless emigration, 3rd to point out to healthy emigration the proper directions for it to take. Everywhere he went Bishops, priests and laity vied in welcoming him and in forwarding his project. A story is

told of a good old Irish woman who seemed to hover around the hotel he stayed at in Cork. Father Riordan, thinking that she might be in need of some assistance, one day questioned her. "Here is a trifle for your Home," said she handing him half-a-crown. "It does my poor old heart good to come around here and see your fine elegant face. Shure I hear it was you, Father, who took care of my Molly when she landed in America; God be good to her and to you!" From no one did he receive a heartier welcome or more generous encouragement than from Archbishop Croke of Cashel.

The rooms rented at 7 Broadway were not large enough to accomodate the number of his immigrant guests, so, after his return from Ireland, Father Riordan looked around for larger quarters. One day walking along Battery Park he noticed a house for sale at No. 7 State St. Its proximity to Castle Garden appealed to him. After consultation with Cardinal Mc. Closkey the house was bought on mortgage for \$70,000. In a few weeks mechanics had transformed the relic of colonial days into an immigrant girls' Home. A sign on the outside told the passer-by that it was the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. And so, in the year 1886, the Irish Immigrant Girls' Home was christened and established.

The following description of the Home is from the pen of Miss Mary B. O'Sullivan — associate-editor of Donahoe's Magazine. "It is an old brick mansion with colonial windows, jutting balconies and massive wood-work. Over the heavy door gleams a golden cross drawing attention to the legend, "Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary," and to the arch below, bearing the inscription "Home for Irish Immigrant Girls." Within are quaint stairways, oddly-furnished rooms and unexpected turnings; and running the length of the building is a spacious

apartment, probably a ball-room in the long ago, when votaries of pleasure tripped to the pulsing of music, their merry young hearts in accord. Now it is a shrine of Our Lady, the Chapel of the Mission, where thousands of young immigrants have knelt to plead for guidance in the new life opening before them and have received their answer in the grace and strength accorded them.

"By a singular coincidence, this refuge for Ireland's daughters was built at the time when Ireland was in the throes of the insurrection. The builders little dreamed that the abode of wealth and fashion would ever harbor exiles or that little immigrant girls would tread the stairways that felt the springing step of the proud young maidens of colonial days. The mansion was built by Samuel Rodgers, and a few years later became the property of the Van Renselaer family. In due time the tide of fashion carried its followers further up town and the old colonial home became a hotel. With the opening of the Civil War it served as a commissariat department for the regiments camped on Battery Park. Later on we find it the headquarters of the New York pilots and finally it passed into the possession of Father Riordan of blessed memory."

When first established, the Home sheltered and maintained over 5000 girls each year. To secure funds to maintain so many and to defray interest on mortgage, etc., was a burden that weighed heavily on the Mission. Father Riordan, by his burning appeals to the Irish race in America, succeeded not only in accomplishing this but also in paying off \$10,000 of the mortgage.

In the year 1887, he was fortunate in securing as an assistant, Rev. M. Cahill, who entered heart and soul into the work, and whose invaluable services have been gladly given to the Mission even to the present time. A

year or two earlier, Mr. Patrick McCool was appointed agent at the landing-depot in Castle Garden. His appointment was as creditable to the discernment of Father Riordan as Mr. McCool's untiring labors in a holy cause ever since have been to himself. There is no more interesting figure in the annals of immigration than this kindly son of Tyrconnell. "With charity towards all, malice towards none" he has endeared himself to all who know him. Thousands of immigrant girls, for the past fourteen years, will readily remember 'the pleasant gentleman with the shamrocks on his cap' who was amongst the first to give them a 'cead mille failthe' on their arrival. He is with the Mission yet.

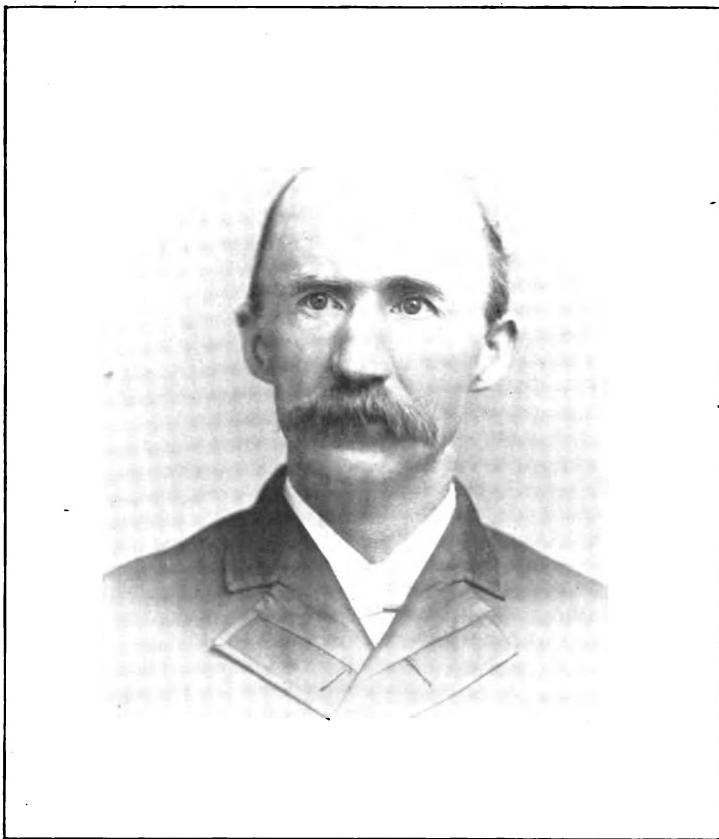
On the 15th December, 1887, the community was shocked to hear of the sad and untimely death of Father Riordan. Hard work and constant anxiety had undermined his constitution, and he fell an easy victim to an attack of pneumonia. Catholic and Protestant loved him and mourned his loss. The Irish race the world over lost in him a benefactor; the immigrant girl lost in him a father and a friend. The last words he spoke on his death-bed were uttered in her behalf. With his last breath he charged the Irish race in America to 'take care of the immigrant girls.'

Rev. Hugh Kelly, assistant-pastor of St. Teresa's Church, was appointed his successor. This well-known priest willingly undertook the work laid down by Father Riordan. His appointment was full of promise. His health, however, was not equal to the task. After a few months the strain began to tell, and at the end of one year, he resigned his charge. He, too, has since passed to his reward.

His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, appointed Rev. Michael Callaghan as the next Director of the Mission. When he assumed charge the outlook was dark enough. The enthusiasm

which every new and important charity calls forth had been lessened by time, and the voluntary contributions grew fewer in proportion. Receipts had fallen off while the expenditures remained the same. To add to the

more. It lasted three weeks and, to the credit of New York City be it said, realized \$40,000 net. This splendid result at once relieved the financial straits of the Mission. Two matters connected with the Fair are worthy of



AGENT PATRICK MCCOOL.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

difficulty the holder of the mortgage threatened to foreclose it unless one-third of the principal was immediately paid. Father Callaghan set to work to solve the problem. He decided to hold a Fair. Archbishop Corrigan was the first in the field with a generous donation. In May, 1890, the Fair was formally opened by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Balti-

notice. One was the kindness and condescension of Mrs. President Cleveland who came from the White House to preside one evening at a flower-booth. Needless to add that flowers were at a premium in New York that night. Another noteworthy incident was the victory secured by the Ancient Order of Hibernians which won the beautiful silken Irish flag presented

by Archbishop Croke of Cashel to the most popular Irish organization in New York City.

Towards the close of the year 1890 Rev. John Brosnan was appointed assistant to Father Callaghan. From that time up to the present he has labored zealously and indefatigably for the best interest of the Mission. By his kind and courteous manner and charming personality, Father Brosnan has won hosts of admirers and friends to the cause. Sincere and straightforward, with a heart overflowing with sympathy for his race, his "native Kerry" may well feel proud of her son and the Mission of its assistant priest.

The debt of the Mission was now reduced to \$20,000. Father Callaghan resolved to reduce it still further. By means of entertainments, festivals, etc., this devoted priest succeeded, by rigid economy, in paying off, in seven years, the whole mortgage debt. It was to be a monument to his memory. After an illness of two months he died February 10th, 1896. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; from henceforth now they may rest from their labors for their works follow them."

For the past sixteen years the Mission has been carrying on a glorious work for God, for country, and for humanity. The accompanying table of statistics, taken from Government records, speaks louder than words of the magnitude of the work. It will be seen that in the sixteen years ending July 1st, 1899, there landed, at the Port of New York, 476,149 Irish people. Of this number 249,995 were females—nearly all under 40 years of age. As before remarked, the Irish, in more recent years, have emigrated not in families but as individuals. It may be taken for granted, then, that almost all females landed from Ireland in those sixteen years were subjects for the Mission's solicitude. Landing,

strangers in a strange city, many without sufficient money, without the least idea of the ways and conditions of American life, they surely needed a guiding and a protecting hand. Not infrequently have these good, simple, unsophisticated young women ingenuously assured me at the Home that they were going to America.

What the Mission has done for this quarter of a million Irish girls may be summed up as follows:—1st. It has exercised a moral influence over steamship lines to safeguard the immigrant on board their vessels. 2d. It has watched over, guided and assisted at the landing-depot those who intended to proceed by rail or steam-boat to destination. 3d. It has examined the claims and fitness of the relatives or friends who called for the immigrant. 4th. It has provided a Home at No. 7 State St., where were kept "free of charge" 70,000 girls whose friends did not call on the day of their arrival, or who had no friends at all, or who were unable to proceed on their journey. 5th. It has tried to locate relatives of those who brought indefinite addresses. 6th. It has secured positions in good families for those ready to go to work. 7th. It has provided a Chapel before whose altar the immigrant has knelt to receive comfort, encouragement and strength for the battle of life before her. 8th. It has supplied the good offices of the priest in whom alone the Irish girl is ready to confide. The Mission has so conscientiously and faithfully done its duty that there was not one girl in sixteen years who did not reach her destination with safety or found her friends or secured employment.

It is a sad reflection, no doubt, for those interested in Ireland's welfare that, in such a short period, it has lost by emigration via the Port of New York alone half-a-million of its children. The population of that country is now reduced to 4,500,000.

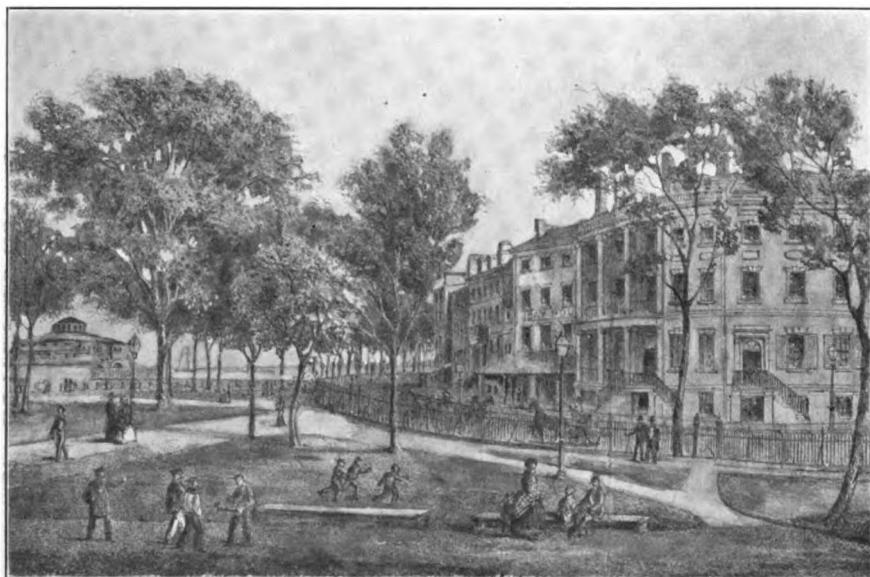
*Statistics pertaining to Irish Immigration
regarding to sexes and ages for the period from July 1st 1882 to June 30th 1899.*

Year	Total of Passenger arrived in the U.S.	Sex and Number of Passenger arrived at Port of New York		Sexes of Irish Immigrants landed at the Port of New York		Ages of Irish Immigrants landed at the Port of New York	
		Males	Females	Total	Under 15 years	15 to 40 years	Over 40 years
1883-84	\$18,592	356,702	68,4	39,693	20,236	39,909	5,627
1884-85	295,346	98,223	72,6	15,234	16,421	71,655	46,15
1885-86	334,203	266,370	79,7	13,739	15,466	89,205	41,18
1886-87	490,169	326,005	76,7	21,201	18,676	39,837	5,613
1887-88	546,889	418,423	76,5	21,633	18,745	40,378	5,697
1888-89	444,427	338,284	76,2	19,910	18,580	38,490	5,582
1889-90	455,202	364,086	80,0	14,778	16,080	30,863	4,751
1890-91	560,319	448,403	80,0	16,412	16,356	32,268	4,747
1891-92	623,084	489,810	78,6	15,957	17,717	33,270	4,819
1892-93	602,897	404,737	80,4	17,464	16,916	30,780	3,827
1893-94	734,467	82,586	80,6	8,476	11,210	19,686	1,774
1894-95	279,948	219,006	78,2	10,971	15,370	26,701	1,609
1895-96	347,867	267,209	76,8	10,805	14,152	24,957	1,473
1896-97	230,853	180,576	78,2	7,900	11,379	19,239	1,210
1897-98	229,899	128,248	72,9	6,858	10,716	17,574	831
1898-99	311,715	246,845	79,1	9,167	12,470	21,677	728
Total	6,580,702	5,090,997	224	2,861,54	2,49,995	4,76,349	560,379
Average Annual				42,5	52,5	11,9	81,-
							7,1

Where is it to end? The exodus that has been going on for the past century has left its imprint on the rising generations. They seem to be no longer satisfied with life at home under any conditions. They grow up and they long for the day when they can leave the land of their birth.

The spirit of indiscriminate, reckless emigration from Ireland has

immigrants of other nationalities. Many a time immigrant girls bitterly remark that they would never have left Ireland if they knew what they had to go through. The Mission's advice to prospective Irish emigrants is—"Remain at home if you can at all." You may consider your lot hard and laborious, but "the devil you know is less to be dreaded than the devil you

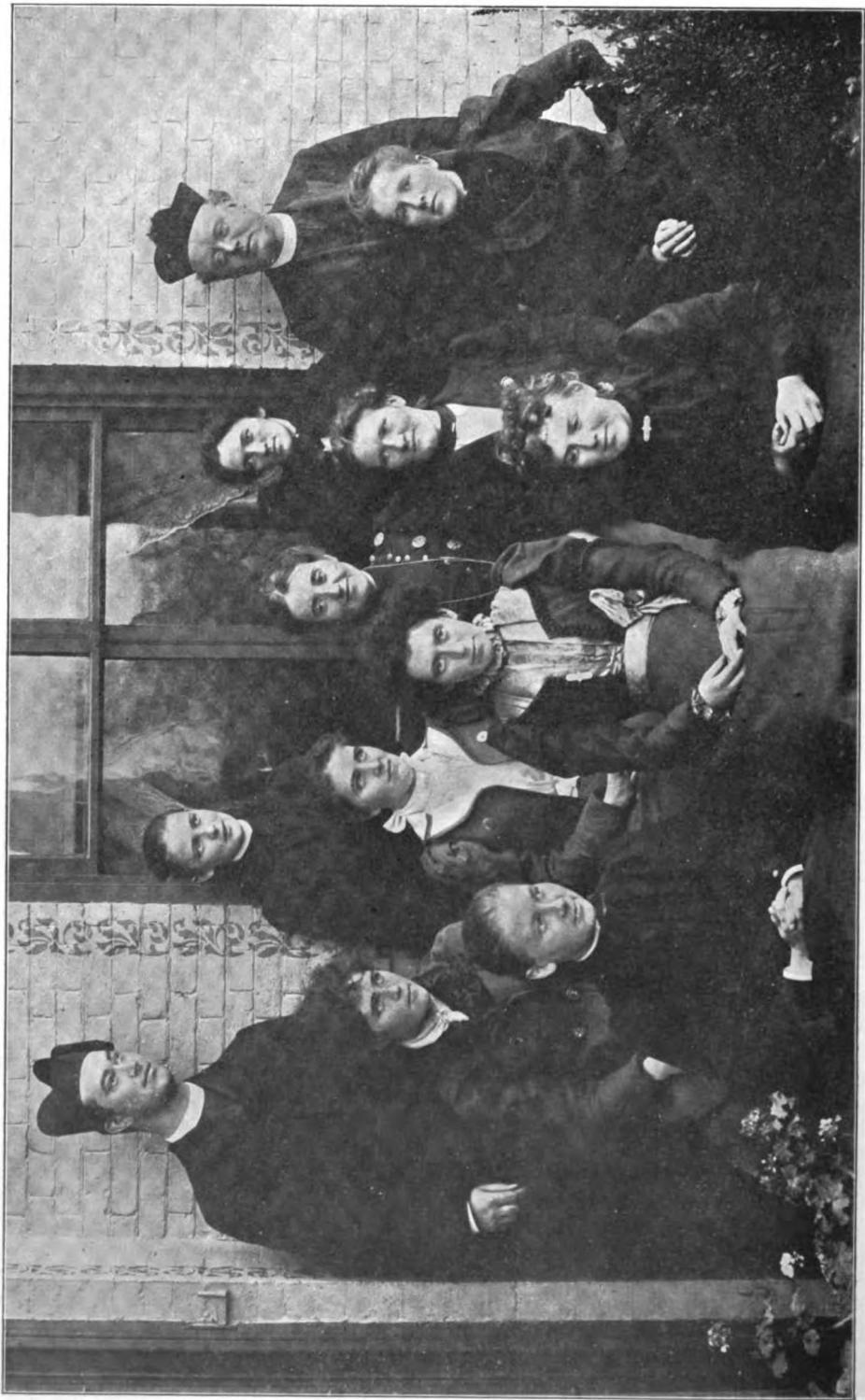


STATE STREET AS IT LOOKED IN 1859.

grown to be a national disease. Hundreds of cases have come under my observation of young men and women who left comfortable homes and good positions in the old country to come to America. They tell you they came simply because others had come. These young people must be made to understand that the America of to-day is not what it has been. The struggle for existence amongst the working classes in America at the present time is probably as great as it is in Ireland. Immigrants of Irish nationality have to compete now, in the labor market, with the thousands upon thousands of

don't know." Emigrate only when the conditions of life at home make it absolutely necessary for you to do so. Young women have a better chance of securing immediate employment than young men. All must come prepared to work hard.

Last year 12,470 Irish girls landed at the Barge office, compared with 10,716 who landed the previous year. Evidently the Emigrant tide is still flowing, and the Mission still finds plenty of work for it to do. Nearly 2000 of these came to the Home, where they remained "free of charge" some for a few hours, others for a few



GROUP TAKEN ON BALCONY OF THE HOME.

days, others again for a few weeks, until either friends were found or employment obtained, or arrangements for journey by rail or steamboat to destination effected.

All this has been done without any aid whatever from the City, State, or Federal Governments. The Mission has, in the past, relied solely on the patriotic spirit and public generosity of the Irish race in America. The immigrants are not charged anything, no matter how long they may remain at the Home. The chief sources of income are from voluntary contributions and from the "Rosary Society" which is in existence since the days of Father Riordan. Funds are needed each year to carry on the work. Surely the Irish race, whose liberality is a bye-word, will not allow a Mission, which is doing so much for faith virtue and fatherland, to suffer because of lack of support. The "Mail and Express" some time ago paid this glowing tribute to the Irish girls in America. "The Irish immigrant girl has had much to do with the building up of our great cities, and the Greater New York stands out a striking and powerful illustration of this fact. As the honest, faithful and trustworthy helpmate in our homes for the last two generations she has had no equal. As the co-operative in the creation of scores of churches and institutions all over this broad land she has been eminently conspicuous. To her efforts and assistance is due the rearing of the many edifices in this country which stand as enduring monuments of her lively interest in the religion of

her fathers." Shall it be said that she who has done so much for other institutions will not assist and maintain the one established in her own interest. No one will deny its claims upon her gratitude and generosity. The present Home, antiquated and unfit, is neither worthy of her nor a credit to the race. A new Home will be built when once the enthusiasm and the spirit of the Catholic Celt is aroused. Its erection will, please God, mark the opening of a New Century.

We conclude this article by repeating the closing sentences of Father Riordan's first Report fifteen years ago. His words apply to-day as appealingly as they did then:—"To every one who reads these lines, I say—remember your own trials when you landed at Castle Garden, or those of your sire or grandsire who passed bewildered and friendless through its gates! Remember what the Catholic immigrant has endured in the past and what he has done for this free and glorious Country which we fondly call our Home! Remembering this, let us, I say, perform that which is a most fitting and decorous duty; let us erect on that spot hallowed by the griefs, the loves and the heroisms of generations of our kindred coming into exile from their beloved Motherland to give their blood and their marrow to the building up of this New Nation of which we are so proud; let us erect, at the gateway of America, an Institution whose aspect and whose object will be a monument to the memory of the Irish Catholic Immigrant."



"Always deeply interested in it."
Cardinal Gibbons,

Oct. 18, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY:

Dear Rev. Father,—Your letter of Oct. 10th was received by the Cardinal.

He desires me to say that he finds great pleasure in commanding the work of your Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. He has always been deeply interested in it. Some years ago he spoke in behalf of

of unscrupulous men and women who would lead the defenceless exiles astray for the sake of gain, should commend itself to all Christians whatsoever their creed and especially should it receive hearty support from Catholics.

Your success in this noble work has demonstrated that you have passed the stage of theory and experiment. Every one in helping you may feel that he is contributing to practical efforts for the



HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.
Of Baltimore.

your Mission. He took occasion then to review the good results accomplished and the evils which had been averted by its Providential care.

The Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary which provides a safe refuge for immigrant girls against the insidious snares

protection of the immigrant girls who are unprotected when they land in this country.

His Eminence therefore wishes you every success and sends you his cordial blessing.

WM. T. RUSSELL, Secy.

"Mission has been a special providence of God." *Cardinal Logue.*

Armagh, Nov. 7th, 1899.

MY DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I have been a close and deeply interested observer of the work done by the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary from the beginning. Soon after it was started, through the paternal zeal of Cardinal McCloskey, I had the privilege of hearing its aims and the means adopted to secure them lucidly explained by the lamented Father Riordan. No one could fail to be carried away by the earnestness with which he threw himself into this most laudable work. Since then, both in the time of our immediate predecessors and in yours, I have been kept carefully informed on the working of your admirable mission by my old friend, Mr. McCool. From all I could gather from the printed reports and the very valuable private reports with which Mr. McCool kindly furnished me, I have long since become convinced that your Mission has been a special providence of God to our poor emigrant girls.

We see with sadness so many of our young people forced to leave home and friends to seek a livelihood in America; but if anything could alleviate our regret it is certainly that the most helpless portion of them will be shielded from danger by your charitable Mission. On looking over the statistics of the good which the Mission has done during the sixteen years of its existence the feelings of gratitude which the retrospect calls forth are mingled with a feeling of keen regret that such splendid provision was not made for our emigrant girls in the earlier days of the exodus. God only knows how many pure, innocent lives would have escaped ship-wreck, had they fallen under the care of such protectors as you and your assistants on their first landing in a strange land. However, the sad memories of the past should only deepen our gratitude for what is being done in the present.

I wish you, your Mission and assistants every blessing, and pray that so long as the Irish girl is obliged to leave her home, she may ever experience the kindly greetings and prudent care which she is sure to receive at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

I am, Dear Father Henry,

Yours faithfully,

† MICHAEL CARD. LOGUE.

"My warmest sympathy and admiration for the noble work." *Cardinal Vaughan.*

Westminster, S. W. Sept. 27th, 1899.

Dear Rev. Father:

I have received your Report of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the protection of Irish immigrant girls, and in reply hasten to assure you of my warmest sympathy and admiration for the noble work which you have carried on with so much energy and zeal.

To guide and assist these young voluntary exiles, to provide a temporary home and insure occupation for those who through necessity have been forced to abandon their country and find themselves friendless in a strange land, is surely a noble work; but it is only when we reflect that during the past 16 years it has protected the Faith and guarded the virtue of a quarter of a million of Irish immigrant girls, that its necessity and its power become really apparent.

That the Home and Mission may increase and prosper, is the sincere wish of.

Yours faithful and devoted servant,

† HERBERT CARD. VAUGHAN.

"Mission has done, is doing, and will continue to do great good." *Archbishop Ryan.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 22th, 1899.

DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I enclose check for \$125 for your Mission for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls. I am convinced that the Mission has done, is doing and will continue to do great good for these excellent young women, who are always found devoted to the Church, and examples of its stainless purity.

Wishing you continued success in the Mission of "Our Lady of the Rosary."

I am very respectfully,

† P. I. RYAN, Archbishop.

"I recognize the good done." *Bishop Phelan.*

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 2nd, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY, Director:

Rev. Dear Sir.—I received your circular of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. I recognise the good done by the Mission and I enclose a check for \$100 to help on the good work.

Yours truly in Christ,

† R. PHELAN,
Bishop of Pittsburgh.



Most Rev. JOHN IRELAND.
Archbishop of St. Paul

The check and the blessing of Bishop Harkins,
Providence, Oct. 16th, 1899.

MY DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I wish that I could send you much more than is represented by the enclosed check (\$50); but such as it is, kindly receive it with the blessing of

Yours sincerely in Christ,

† MATTHEW HARKINS,
Bishop of Providence.

Dec. 14th, 1899.

REV. MICHAEL J. HENRY:

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Inclosed herewith find P. O. Order for \$50.0 to help you in taking care of the Immigrants.

Yours truly,

† JOHN J. HOGAN,
Bishop of Kansas City, Mo.

"No story of deeper, holier interest to Irish Catholics." *Bishop Sheehan.*

Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 4th, 1899.

MY DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I am glad to learn that you are about to publish an account of your stewardship of the past sixteen years. I for one will read the record with great interest. Indeed, I cannot easily conceive any story of deeper, holier interest to Irish Catholics than the story of what your Mission has done since it was first founded, to shelter young Irish girls when they landed friendless on your shores, to give them a start in life, and, better than all, to save them from a fate compared with which loneliness and poverty and want were untold blessings.

I know from my own personal observation something of the condition of Irish Immigrants in the old Castle Garden, before Our Lady of the Rosary was raised up for their protection. I know from

others something of their present condition. But I will welcome your account whilst I pray that She, who has, during all those years, done so much for the children of a race that clung so fondly to her in their abandonment and trials at home, may continue to bless your work and make it fruitful for the honour of her Divine Son, as long as exiles of Erin have to seek abroad the bread denied them in the land of their birth.

Faithfully Yours,

† R. A. SHEEHAN,

"Need of the Mission as urgent as ever."

Bishop O'Donnell.

Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, Oct. 14th, 1899.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER HENRY:

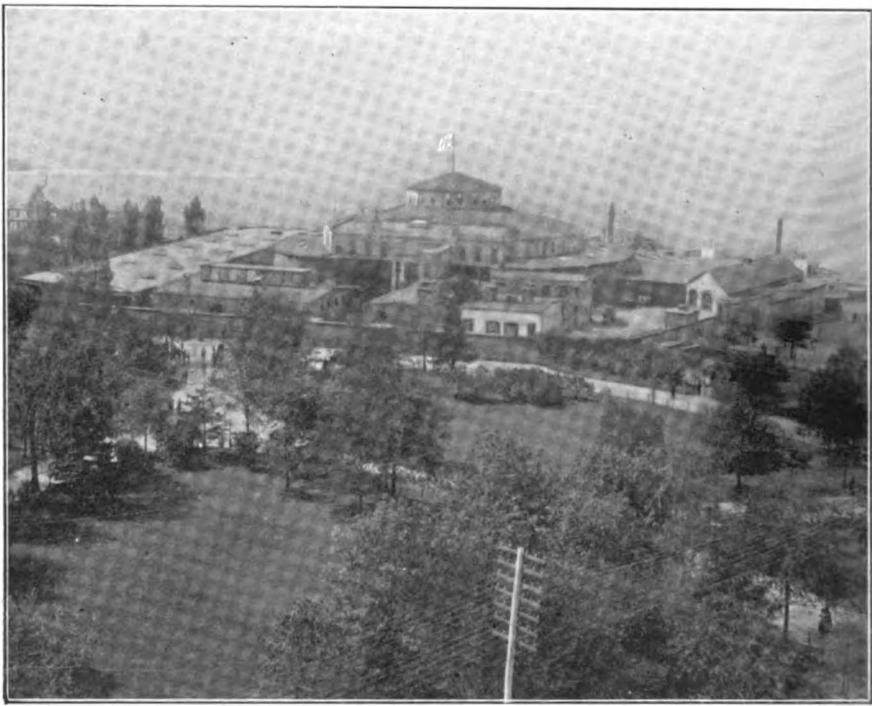
Everything that has come under my notice relative to the Mission of the Rosary goes to show that the work done through this organization is of the highest importance for the welfare of the Irish people. Had this noble agency been in existence from the early years of the century now expiring, how many doomed ones would have been saved to virtue and to faith! But the need of the Mission is as urgent as ever. Each year it is the means of saving numbers of innocent young people from the snares of the wicked.

It is a bounden duty with us here in Ireland to make the resources of this country available for the support of its population by planting the people once more on the good land from which they were ruthlessly thrust out. But so long as the tide of emigration continues to flow from our shores, may God bless the devoted men who labour so successfully to keep the stream pure at the other side!

Yours Faithfully,

PATRICK O'DONNELL,
† Bishop of Raphoe.





CASTLE GARDEN. NOW AN AQUARIUM.

REMINISCENCES OF CASTLE GARDEN.

BY HENRY J. JACKSON.

Castle Garden ! What memories cling to thy hallowed name ! How the very sound of it thrills the veins ! What fond recollections the thought of thee conjures up in the hearts of millions of exiles ! What hopes, aspirations, ambitions—what tender fancies dost thou not recall to those who reached the land of liberty through thy hospitable gates !

Thou wert ever a haven of refuge to the down-trodden of every clime. Thou wert the welcoming host at the door of the promised land, beckoning to the distressed children of old-world countries, oppressed by the iron hand of tyranny. Especially wert thou dear to the children of the Gael to whom thou offered the means of escape from

the cruel foe who blighted their fair land.

The exiles looked upon thee with mingled emotions as they first caught sight of thee, standing like a sentinel at the head of the beautiful bay of Manhattan. What did thy picturesque rotunda not mean to them ! Peace, happiness, prosperity, the meeting of old friends, the re-union of families, the joining of loving hearts, and to many, the end of long years of toil and suffering.

How many men have passed through thy gates, penniless and unknown, only to attain fame and fortune in the land of their adoption !

Oh, dear old Castle Garden ! Didst thou but have a tongue to speak what

tales thou couldst impart of love, fear, ambition, poverty, joy and gladness. Thy walls have resounded with the sweet notes of world-renowned songstresses, and what a perfect Babel of tongues have been heard within thy gates. The language of every nation on God's footstool has been heard by thee. The arid plains of Arabia, the snow-clad regions of the Arctic, the fertile plains of India, the picturesque hills and valleys of Ireland have all contributed their quota of thy whilom guests. Thou wert truly the gateway through which old world people passed to the new.

A pity it is that thou art no more!

It was in the year 1855 that Castle Garden was secured as a landing place for immigrants. The garden was built as a fort in 1807 and was named Fort Clinton. Later it was turned into a concert garden and Jenny Lind and other famous singers appeared there. At that time the Garden was not enclosed, but when the Immigration Commissioners leased it from the city they had a high fence built around it and also around a large plot of ground surrounding the building itself. The Commission also began to purchase land at Ward's Island for the erection of hospitals for sick immigrants and refuges for the destitute.

The first Commissioners of Immigration were Julian G. Verplanck, James Boorman, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, William F. Havemeyer, David C. Colden, Gregory Dillon, President of the Irish Emigrant Society, and Leopold Bierwirth, president of the German Society.

The Commissioners were without exception trustworthy and able men. They received no remuneration whatever for their work. Notwithstanding this, they gave a goodly portion of their time to personally looking after the welfare of the immigrants. In addition to those

already named were: Cyrus Curtis, Abraham R. Lawrence, John E. Develin, James Lynch, Phillip Bis-singer, Elias Hicks, Edwin D. Morgan, Wilson G. Hunt, A. A. Low, Isaac Bell, Henry L. Hoguet, Sigismund Kaufmann, Charles F. Ulrich, George Starr, Henry A. Hurlbut, T.W. Brunn, James W. Olwell, William R. Grace, Edmund Stephenson, George W. Quintard, James Rorke, Gustave Schwab and Daniel D. Wylie.

The majority of the immigrants that came to Castle Garden for many years after it was opened were Irish. It is only of late years that Italians, Swedes, Huns and other foreigners have been coming over in large numbers.

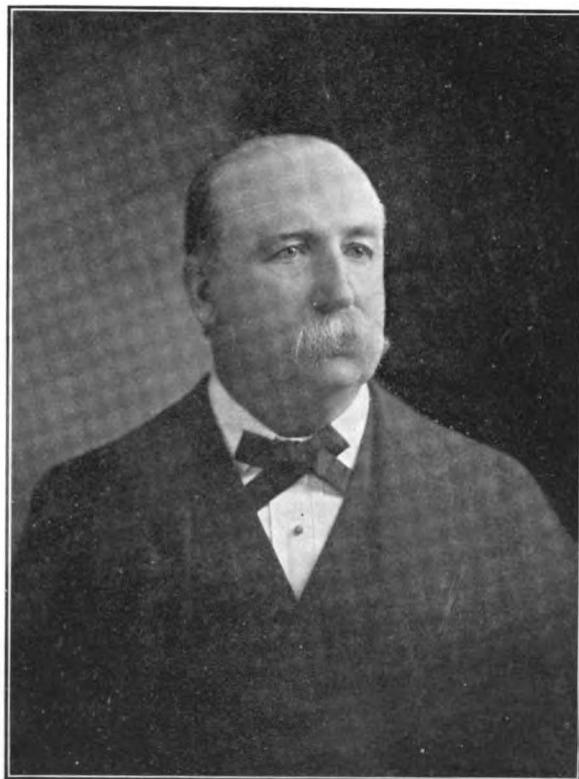
Perhaps the largest number of Irish came here during the time that the English Government was trying to depopulate Ireland. England was offering every inducement to the people to emigrate to America and was supplying them with free passages. But no money was given them to live on here, and many were destitute when they arrived. The Commissioners of Immigration put their feet down hard on this scheme of England to get rid of the people she had injured so much and the great Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, also protested strongly against it. The Commissioners compelled the steamship companies to take many immigrants back and Parnell advised the people to go to the workhouse and make England support them rather than satisfy her to leave the country.

The establishment of Castle Garden as a landing place for immigrants proved of incalculable benefit to the immigrants. They were taken there from the ships on which they arrived and thus were saved from falling immediately into the clutches of the boarding house runners. The Commissioners did all in their power to protect the immigrants from "sharks"

of every description. One of their first acts was to license boarding houses and hotels for immigrants and only those runners from licensed boarding places were permitted to get within the Garden enclosure. Each boarding house and hotel keeper had to make a report every day to the Commissioners as to the disposition of the immigrants

Being of a public character, the proprietors could not keep these people out. There were no boarding places exclusively for women.

Numerous cases came to the attention of the Commissioners where women were duped by men met in these lodging houses. The Commissioners, in co-operation with the po-



MR. HENRY J. JACKSON.
Superintendent at Castle Garden.

taken to their places. This was principally done for the purpose of protecting young women whose friends had not called for them, or who had no friends. While it was a good thing in its way, it did not fully answer the purpose, for the reason that unscrupulous persons of the male sex had access to the hotels and boarding places.

lice, did all in their power to bring the scoundrels to justice, but despite their efforts many of them escaped punishment.

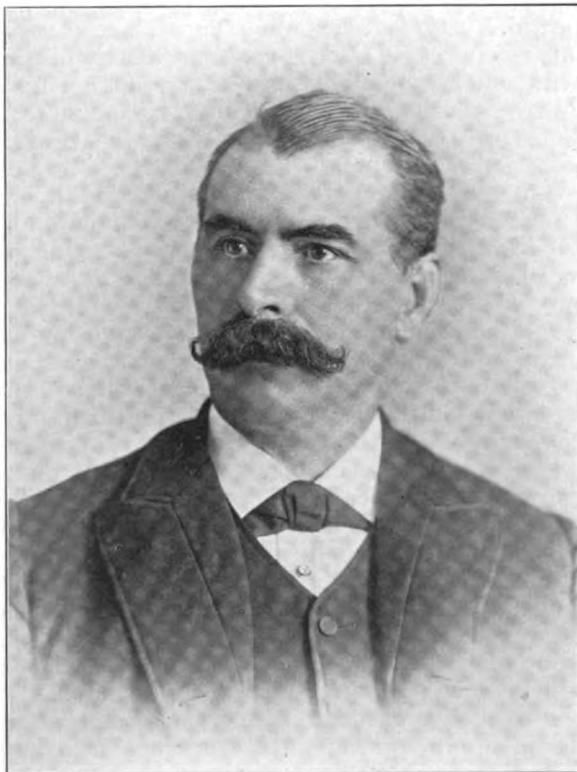
Immigrants who only remained over night waiting for a train or boat to take them to their destination either went to these boarding houses or hotels or camped on the floor of the

rotunda. It was a very common sight to see whole families sleeping on mattresses on the floor. Many of the immigrants in those days brought their bedding with them. It was not until later when the sanitary and health laws became stricter that bedding was thrown overboard in the bay.

Most of the young people, however,

them got lost and some came to grief. Most of the boarding places were located in the vicinity of Greenwich Street.

There was a special officer employed in the Garden and he is still in the employ of the Immigration authorities. He is Peter Groden and he has spent the better part of his life pro-



MR. PETER GRODEN.
Veteran Detective at Landing-Depot.

went out to boarding houses and hotels. There were about 75 licensed places of this kind and the average charge was a dollar a night. Irish immigrants of both sexes usually chose the boarding houses. They wanted to leave the Garden and roam all over the city. They were positive they could find their way, but many of

tecting immigrants and instilling the fear of the law in the hearts of evildoers.

The Labor Bureau maintained by the Commissioners was of great value as was the office for the exchange of money. Another splendid feature of the work was the transfer of immigrants direct from the Garden to the

railway trains. All these things contributed to make Castle Garden famous and were largely instrumental in sending the tide of immigration to the West through the port of New York. The fame of Castle Garden spread throughout Europe and it soon acquired a reputation as a place where immigrants would find friends and receive fair treatment.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which sick and destitute immigrants were cared for. After they reached Castle Garden they were taken to Ward's Island, where numerous buildings had been erected for their accommodation. These buildings were erected gradually and were used exclusively for the care of immigrants until 1890 when the Immigration Commission was legislated out of office.

For many years the Immigration Commissioners had recognized the necessity for the establishment of a home or refuge where unprotected girls and women could live temporarily, and where, while waiting to secure employment or to hear from friends, they would be free from the evil influences that surrounded them in even the best of the hotel and boarding houses. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that they received the news that the Archbishop of New York had decided to establish such a home. The commissioners cordially welcomed Rev. John J. Riordan, who was appointed by His Grace to carry out the

project, and who so ably fulfilled the task assigned to him. In a short time Father Riordan secured the house at No. 7 State St. as a home for Irish Immigrant Girls under the patronage of Our Lady of the Rosary.

His faithful ministrations and kindly deeds endeared him to every one connected with Castle Garden. Father Riordan never allowed a friendless young Catholic girl to go to a boarding house, and it was one of the picturesque scenes of Castle Garden to see him rounding up all the girls in the evening and marching them across the park to the Home. Father Riordan and Mr. McCool, his faithful, zealous and kind-hearted agent, who still holds the office for Father Henry, saved many a young girl from disgrace by their tact and penetration. Both gentlemen could tell at a glance if there was anything suspicious about either a male or female immigrant. Often acquaintances were formed on ship-board which might lead to the destruction of young girls if it were not for the watchfulness of Father Riordan and Mr. McCool.

The work inaugurated by Father Riordan is now carried on by Rev. M. J. Henry, who has endeared himself to thousands of young girls all over the country by his kindly treatment of them while temporary residents of the Home. He should receive the commendation and support of every one who has the welfare of the immigrant at heart.



Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick
endorses and commends the Mission.

729 Park Avenue,
New York City.)

Reverend and Dear Sir:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which I have the honor to be President, has given some thought and attention to the work conducted by the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary in protecting immigrants, particularly the women; and it may be a source of encouragement if I communicate the conclusion reached by the society upon the value of the work. In addition to the reports, showing the work in detail, we have had the advantage of information derived from some of our members, who have personally interested themselves in the subject, and who have thorough knowledge of the workings of the Mission.

From all sides, and from every source, there has been but a single verdict—most favorable to the zeal, devotion and success of the labors of those under whose supervision the Mission is carried on. The fact that there is no religious discrimination observed appealed naturally to our society, which has no religious tests among its qualifications for membership, and in which persons of various denominations are united in a common cause. And the feature in your work that, although it is under Catholic auspices, there is no hesitation in extending a helping hand to those of another religious faith or belief, coupled with the fact that your energies are particularly directed to saving and succoring the poor immigrant girl, received the especial approval of our society. I take pleasure, therefore, in saying that, after discussion and formal resolution, I was directed to endorse and commend in the highest terms the spirit and work of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and I would beg of you to accept this imperfect expression as a discharge of the obligation imposed by our society upon me. With best wishes for the continued success of the Mission, and with sentiments of respect and esteem personally, believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,

President of the Friendly Sons of
St. Patrick.

December 1, 1899.

United Irish-American Society assures
the Mission of hearty support.

208 East Fifty-first Street,)
New York, September 28, 1899.)

REV. FATHER HENRY, Mission of Our
Lady of the Rosary.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the United Irish-American Society I take great pleasure in informing you that the circular which was received from you through Mr. I. P. Lavin received the hearty support of all the delegates present for the great work which the Mission has done for the Irish immigrant girl.

The several delegates thought the best means of forwarding so holy a cause would be to send circulars to the different societies represented. I was, therefore, instructed to send you the names and addresses of the members of the Executive Committee, in order that you would be able to reach the different Irish societies of the city.

With best wishes for the success of the Mission, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
JEREMIAH MULLANE,
Cor. Secretary.

Pledge of support from United Irish
Societies of Hudson Co., N. J.

Jersey City, N. J., October 4, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY, No. 7 State Street,
New York City.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

At the regular monthly meeting of the United Irish Societies, held on October 1st, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, for the past sixteen years the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, of the City of New York, has been doing noble work in sheltering immigrant girls upon their arrival in New York, providing employment for them, exercising a watchful care for their spiritual and temporal welfare, and that, too, without any financial support from the National, State or City Governments, whose interests it has been serving so well; and,

WHEREAS, the great majority of immigrant girls thus sheltered, aided and encouraged were, and are likely to be, from Ireland, it seems meet that we should, as an organized body of Irishmen and Irish-Americans, express our gratitude to the Director and to every one connected with that grand institution, both past and present, to encourage

them to continue by giving our moral and material support; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to aid in the good work whenever and wherever opportunity offers, and that we urge others, wherever our influence is felt, to do likewise.

[SIGNED.] PATRICK O'MARA,
President.

THOMAS REILLY,
Vice-Pres.

JOHN LARKIN,
Secretary.

THOS. P. BRENNAN,
Chairman Executive Com.

Congratulations from Irish Emigrant Society.

Irish Emigrant Society,

51 Chambers St., New York City.)

REV. M. J. HENRY, Director, Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Dear Sir :

I am in receipt of your circular of October 1st, and congratulate you very sincerely on the good work you are doing in sheltering and caring for Irish immigrant girls.

As you are doubtless aware, the Irish Emigrant Society, of which I have the honor to be President, has, since its organization in 1841, always taken an active part in aiding and protecting immigrants from Ireland. Among the names of its founders are those of Dr. Mc Nevin, Gregory Dillon, Andrew Corrigan, James Olwell, and many others noted for their prominence in the community, their integrity and public spirit.

There was no immigration commission when the society was organized, and no temporary refuge for the arriving immigrants, many of whom were without means or friends.

In 1842 there was a marked increase in the tide of emigration from Ireland to the United States, and the society found its hands full in redressing the wrongs and preventing the impositions and frauds which had already begun to be practised on the immigrants. An office was at that time opened at 22 Spruce street by the society for the safe transmission of the immigrants' moneys to the old country. This mode of protection against the drawers of fraudulent drafts proved of great help to the Irish immigrants, and saved them many a dollar of their earnings that otherwise would have been taken from them by unscrupulous persons, who were ever on the alert to entrap them. In 1851 the society removed its business to 51 Chambers street,

where, year after year, it continues to increase its usefulness. Since its organization the society has transmitted over thirty millions of dollars—the money going to every townland and parish in Ireland, and without the loss of one penny to the senders.

The members of the society were largely instrumental in having the law passed by the legislature, in 1847, creating the Board of Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, and, under the law, the presidents of the society were made members of the Board of Commissioners, and they acted as such from 1847 to 1890. During the first seven years, after the passage of the law, the number of Irish immigrants who arrived at the port of New York was 775,237.

Since 1875 the society has, in conjunction with the German Society, maintained the Labor Bureau (now located at 45 Pearl street), where immigrants find employment without charge to the employer or to the immigrant.

The Irish Emigrant Society gladly welcomed the establishment, in 1883, of the Mission of our Lady of the Rosary for the protection of Irish immigrant girls. Since that time both organizations have worked, side by side, harmoniously for a common cause, namely—the protection and the betterment of the Irish exile.

I am, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,
JAMES RORKE,
President.

"Most hearty sympathy."
Messrs. N. & H. O'Donnell.

202 Henry Street,
New York, November 11, 1899.)

REV. M. J. HENRY, Director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, No. 7 State Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

We received your letter of October 10th. I was to Philadelphia, and since I returned I have been thinking of your request. We feel it most difficult to express ourselves as we desire in favor of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. Only those who resided in this city before it was established can estimate the blessings it brought for the care and protection of those poor Irish girls, driven from their home by a government, the tyranny and oppression of which no human tongue can express. We most heartily express our sympathy for a work so holy. Please find check enclosed for fifty dollars.

Sincerely yours,
N. & H. O'DONNELL.

"Mission should receive moral and financial support."
Mr. John B. Manning.

No. 2 Wall Street,
 New York City, Nov. 6, 1899.)

REV. M. J. HENRY, Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, No. 7 State Street, New York City.

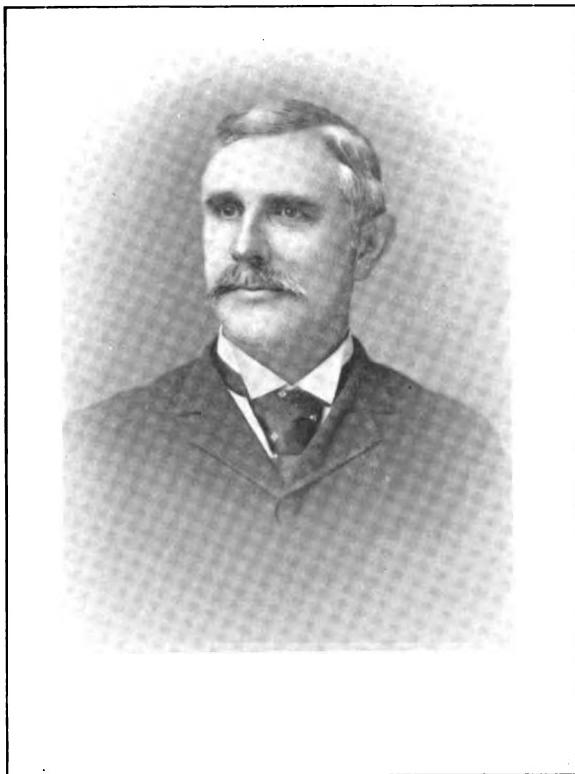
My Dear Sir:

I have received your esteemed note of recent date, and I cannot at this time re-

have at heart the welfare and future prosperity of our country.

The motive that inspires these girls to leave home and friends and cross the Atlantic to seek a livelihood in America is, in my judgment, a noble one, and the assistance rendered by your Mission is just the help and encouragement they require.

It is needless for me to write at length regarding the results accomplished by the Mission of our Lady of the Rosary, for those who will take the trouble to



HON. JAMES RORKE.
 Ex-Commissioner of Immigration and President of the Irish Emigrant Society.

frain from expressing to you my sympathy for and appreciation of the commendable work accomplished by the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary during the sixteen years of its existence.

The care and protection of Irish immigrant girls is, in my opinion, a most worthy object, and should receive the moral and financial support of all who

investigate its work will readily recognize the fact that it is a living evidence of the good that can be accomplished by earnest and unselfish men and women, working together for the elevation of our working women in America. Enclosed please find check for one hundred dollars.

Very truly yours,
 JOHN B. MANNING.

TESTIMONIALS.

"A most excellent charity"
Mr. John D. Crimmins.

40 East Sixty-Eighth Street,
New York, Oct. 20, 1899.)

Dear Reverend Father:

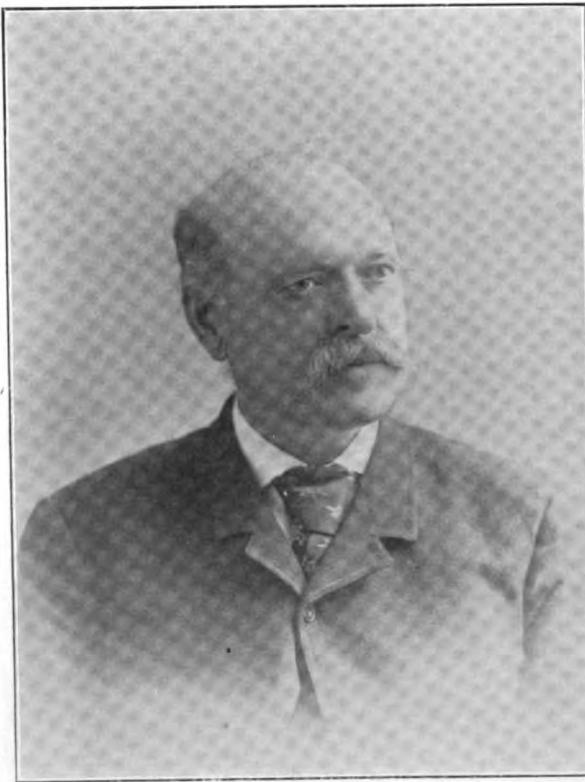
I am pleased to make a contribution to your good work of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. I enclose my check for \$20, as a small evidence of my appreciation of this most excellent charity.

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

[REV. M. J. HENRY.

Being a close friend of your predecessor, Father Riordan, and helping in my small way his efforts in the early stage of its establishment, and not failing to note the result of the administration by yourself since you took charge of same, I desire to express to you my sincere congratulations of the favorable position which the Mission now occupies. This is a noble work, and has been nobly cared for by yourself.

In recognition of your faithful services to this very desirable institution I beg you to accept a small check for the



MR. PHILIP FITZSIMMONS.
Agent of Irish Emigrant Society.

"A noble work."

Mr. Peter McDonnell.

Washington Building,)
2 Battery Place,
New York, Oct. 21, 1899)

amount of \$25, to help you in your efforts in protecting our young exiles on arriving in this country.

Yours truly,

PETER McDONNELL

REVEREND DEAR FATHER:

Your circular, giving a synopsis of the labors of your Mission for the past sixteen years, duly to hand.

"No charity more worthy."
Mr. M. Shaughnessy.

500 to 508 N. Seventh and)
625 St. Charles Street,
St. Louis, November 24, 1899.)

REV. M. J. HENRY, New York City.

Reverend Dear Sir:—I have been reading of your Mission in the booklet which you sent me. I am indeed impressed with its noble objects and the great good it can do for the poor, innocent Irish girls who are landed on our shores without friends to care for them, and, in many instances, with little or no means for their daily wants. I know of no charity more worthy than this Mission, which places its mantle of protection between these innocent immigrants and possible vicious persons, who are always seeking the pure and innocent for their mad purpose.

Find enclosed my check for \$10; it will aid you in this truly great work. You may call on me again next year.

I am, reverend dear sir,
yours sincerely,

M SHAUGHNESSY.

"Should enlist co-operation of all."
Mr. Thomas V. Sords.

Cor. Pearl and Detroit Streets,)
Cleveland, Ohio. }

DEAR FATHER HENRY:

Your letter of recent date to hand. The work of your Mission should enlist the co-operation of all who consider the honest, trustful character of Irish womanhood and the influence which such a temporary home would exert on an impressionable nature at a time when a feeling of strangeness in a strange land would tend to make the Irish girl a prey to the designs of wolves in sheep's clothing.

How well the objects of the Mission are attained, and how beneficially it is conducted, the thousands of girls who have found hospitality, protection and peace therein can best give evidence.

To this testimony, personal observation justifies me in adding willingly and emphatically that of your humble servant—

THOMAS V. SORDS.



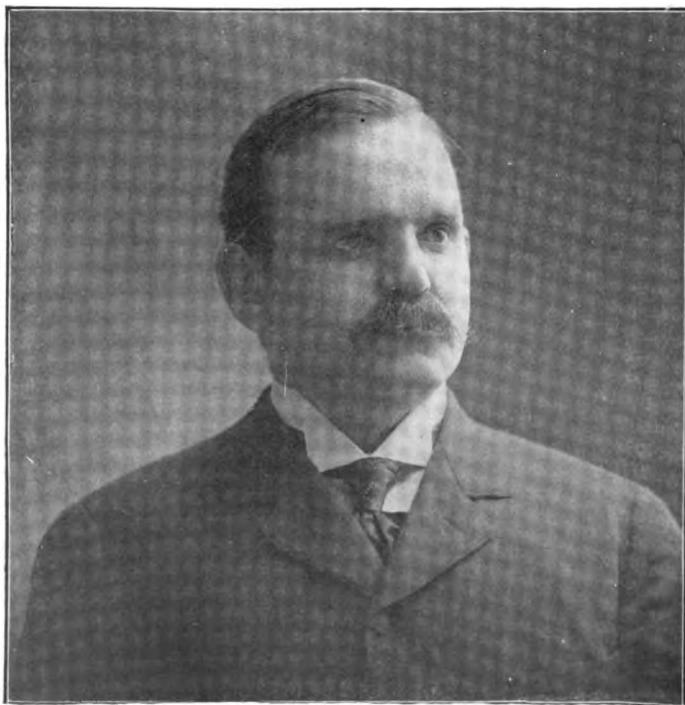
IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

BY EDWARD F. MCSWEENEY.

The port of New York is the principal gateway of the New World, and through its ever-open door have come into the United States during the last century, between sixteen and seventeen millions of souls. When the poor

come here would not mean the betterment of their lot.

In 1623 thirty families from Holland settled on Manhattan Island, and called their new home New Amsterdam. Since that time, up to the



HON. EDWARD F. MCSWEENEY.
Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York.

and the oppressed of all the rest of the world no longer desire to come here, it will probably be because the United States has reached that point where the conditions are no better than in the other countries, and to

present day, a great many different races have come to our shores.

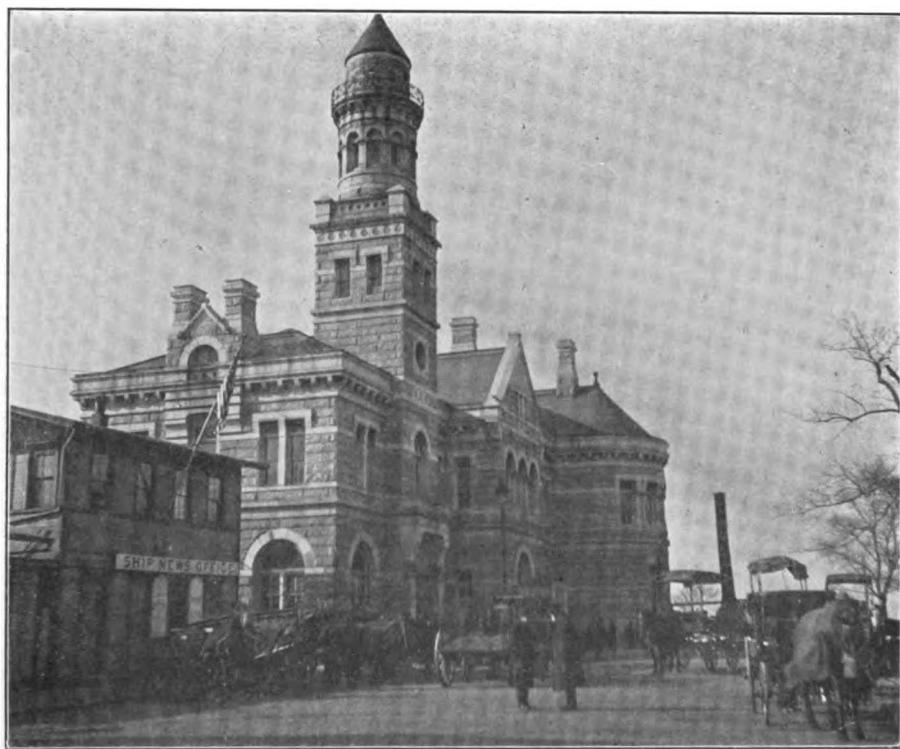
Governor Horatio Seymour, in a lecture on the History of New York, pointed out that of the nine most prominent names in the early history

of the State, each represented a different nationality—Schuyler, Holland; Herkimer, German; Jay, French; Clinton, Irish; Livingston, Scotch; Morris, Welsh; Hoffman, Swedish; Hamilton, English West Indies, and Steuben, Prussian.

No statistics were kept prior to 1820, and, as the colonizing period is

quired to carry, or providing any measures for their health or comfort during the voyage. The first enactment of this sort was on March 2, 1819.

The following extract from the report of the Hon. Fred. Kapp, the State Commissioner of Immigration, read in 1869 before the Social Science



BARGE OFFICE.
Present Immigrant Landing-Depot.

said to have continued up to the end of the Revolutionary War, immigration records can only be considered as commencing then. It is estimated that a quarter of a million of souls emigrated from Europe to the United States from the close of the colonial period up to 1820. Prior to that time there were no laws limiting the number of passengers a ship should be re-

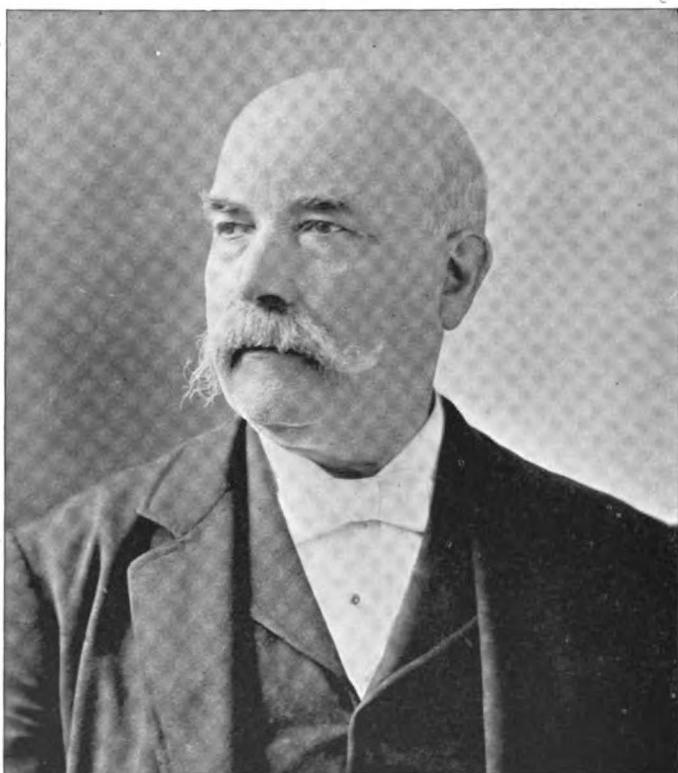
Association of New York City give an idea of the condition of the immigrants before that time :

"The immigrants were treated worse than cattle. The ship was the market-place, and the servants were struck off to the highest bidder. It was a daily occurrence that whole families were separated forever. The whole system was utterly

vicious and little better than slavery."

The famine and persecutions in Ireland and the revolutionary troubles in Germany can be said to have stimulated the real emigration to this country. However, no attention was paid to it by law until 1846, when a State's legislative inquiry was had into the question of immigration,

tent to which these frauds and outrages have been practised, until they came to investigate them. As soon as a ship loaded with these immigrants reaches our shores, it is boarded by a class of men called runners, either in the employment of a boarding house or forwarding establishment, soliciting custom.
* * * They usually employ



HON. THOMAS FITCHIE.
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York.

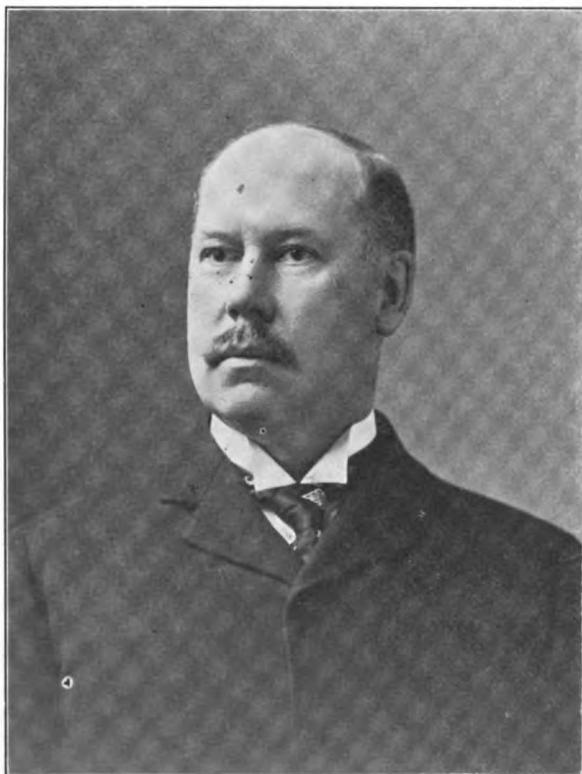
which disclosed that all sorts of impositions and frauds were practised on immigrants, the committee having charge of the investigation saying in their report that:

"Your committee must confess that they had no conception of, nor would they have believed, the ex-

those who can speak the same language with the immigrant. If they cannot succeed in any other way in getting possession and control over the object of their prey, they proceed to take charge of their luggage, and take it to some boarding house for safe keeping, gen-

erally under the assurance that they will charge nothing for carriage hire or storage. * * * The keepers of these houses induce these people to stay a few days, and, when they come to leave, usually charge them three or four times as much as they agreed or expected to pay, and exorbitant prices for storing their baggage," etc.

this function for the Federal Government in 1890. A number of representative gentlemen comprised the first board of commissioners, among whom were Gregory Dillon, the President of the Irish Emigrant Society, and Leopold Bierwirth, the President of the German Society. The first official quarters were in the old Alms-house building, where the County



MR. JOHN J. QUINLAN.
Supervising Inspector at Barge Office.

The result of all these abuses being made public was the establishment, under the act of May 5, 1847, of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, which board continued to administer the affairs of immigration at this port until Secretary Windom assumed charge of

Court House now stands, and where they remained until January 19, 1854, when the premises were destroyed by fire. A temporary office (for information, aid and employment) was organized in Franklin street, between Broadway and Elm street, with a branch office in Canal street. The people of

the neighborhood, however, fearing that contagious diseases would be brought into the localities by the immigrants, protested, and injunctions were issued by the courts restraining the commission from doing business in either place. About this time cholera appeared in the city and closed up all the offices. Afterwards the commission leased a church in

at the docks without inspection, and found their way, if they desired, to the commissioners' office, or, in the larger proportion of cases, immediately set out to seek employment for themselves unaided.

At this period, when emigrants from Ireland and Germany were pouring in here by the hundreds of thousands, there was very little, if any, agitation



MR. LAWRENCE P. LEE.
Treasurer at Barge Office.

Anthony street, now Worth street, near Broadway, and, taking advantage of the act of the legislature, passed on May 5, 1855, they opened the Castle Garden as an immigrant landing station.

Up to the time of the opening of Castle Garden the immigrants landed

for restriction of immigration, although the Constitution of the United States, which provided that a head tax might be charged upon all alien immigrants arriving, gave the Congress a right to pass such legislation. It rather took the form of a religious agitation, which culminated in the

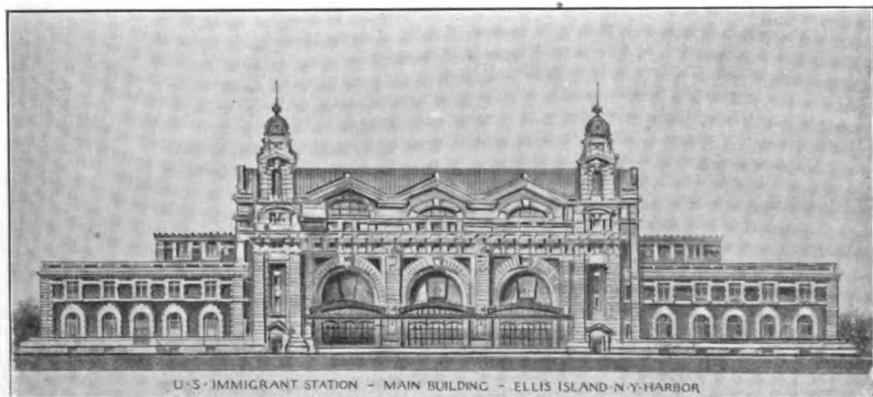
Know-Nothing movement of the early fifties; but this sunk into oblivion with the first shot of the Civil War.

From 1858 to 1890, when Secretary Windom took control of the immigration service for the Federal Government, it could hardly be said that there was a real inspection, as the word is understood now. It would be more true to say that there was a census of immigrants taken. The agitation that brought the State Board of Commissioners into being was not an economic one, but largely a sanitary and, to some extent, a moral one. If a person was an absolute public

Office, where it now is, pending the erection of the new buildings on Ellis Island.

After the control of immigration passed under the United States' authority, the conditions surrounding the immigrant became more and more improved, especially while the inspection was held on Ellis Island, where none of the influences which will obtain in New York, even under the best conditions, can gain access to the immigrants.

In 1883 the large number of Irish girls coming to this country, needing protection from the dangers which



NEW LANDING-DEPOT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

charge, he was refused landing, but very little investigation was ever made to see whether he was likely to become such or not.

The abuses of immigrants, and the economic dangers which were feared from the continued inroads of foreigners, caused Secretary Windom, in 1890, to abrogate the contract with the State Government, and to remove the whole process of inspection from Castle Garden to the Barge Office. From there it moved, in 1892, to the new buildings then built on Ellis Island, and after the fire there on June 15, 1897, back to the Barge

surrounded an unsophisticated female immigrant landing here without friends or relatives to take charge of her and to put her into honorable employment, attracted the attention of the Archbishop of New York, and the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary was founded with Father Riordon at its head. The glorious work performed by this noble priest will always remain as a monument to be admired and revered by his countrymen and co-religionists, and the mission which he founded has been continued until this day, taking on new lines of effort in each year and extending its

sphere of influence. Indeed, what is true of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary can be said of the other noble missionaries, of various denominations, whose presence, influence and labor have upheld the hands of the immigration officers in every effort for the betterment of conditions surrounding the inspection of immigrants. They have worked together without allowing any race or religious prejudice to come between them. Thus the country certainly is under the deepest bonds of obligation to them for the efforts that they have made to make the immigration service clean and safeguard the immigrants' interests.

Hundreds of thousands of Irish girls throughout the land have to thank the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, of which the Rev. M. J. Henry is now the honored head, and Mr. Patrick McCool, the representative at the landing station, for giving them

the first encouragement, aid and practical assistance in America. The immigration authorities have gladly shifted the moral responsibility of safeguarding these immigrant girls to the representatives of the mission, and they, like their predecessors, have cheerfully accepted the task.

Last year over 12,000 Irish girls landed. Through the beneficent work of the mission all these were enabled to begin life in America under happy auspices. Under the mantle of its guidance and protection they went forth to become bread-winners and home-makers—a credit to themselves and to the land of their adoption.

All the United States Commissioners of Immigration—the Hon. John B. Weber, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, and the present incumbent, Hon. Thomas Fitchie, have given the mission their most hearty support. This is the best possible endorsement of its work.



"A most important work."
Colonel Weber.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3d, 1899.

REV. N. J. HENRY,
7 State St., New York City.

My Dear Sir:—Upon my return to the City I found your favor of the 25th ult. from which I notice you have recently celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the protection of Irish immigrant girls. My knowledge of the work of the Mission was gained during my incumbency as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, during which time the Reverend Father Callaghan was in charge. I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the good Father and his faithful and devoted attention to the Mission under his supervision.

When I first took charge the representatives of the various missionary societies ranked in consideration secondary to the boarding house keepers, and the public prints were filled with accounts of scandals and abuses relating to immigration matters, but more particularly with reference to the missing girls just landed. The order of recognition was promptly reversed, and the missionary societies were given the first privileges of the institution, the result being a complete improvement in the proper care of arriving immigrants. The work under the charge of Father Callaghan was in respect of numbers the most important and I can truly say that during my entire term your mission never gave me a moment's anxiety.

I am sure the good work will go on as satisfactorily as in the past, and wishing you an abundant success, I beg to subscribe myself,

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN B. WEBER.

*"I appreciate the noble work of your
Mission"*
Dr. Senner.

150 Nassau Street,
New York, October 24, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY, Director, Mission of
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State Street.

Reverend Father:

Your favor of the 13th reached me as I was about to leave town, in order to plead before the Industrial Commission in Washington against unjust restrictions of worthy immigration, and especially against any addition to the vexations imposed by our sufficiently rigid laws on arriving women. After my return I found myself so overcrowded with

work that I could not possibly attend to private correspondence until this moment, when I have at least time to ask for your kind indulgence and pardon.

I can assure you that during my official term of more than four years as commissioner I learned to fully appreciate the noble work of your Mission, under the leadership of the late Father Callaghan and of his worthy successor, both so efficiently assisted by the indefatigable Mr. P. McCool. The kind, thoughtful, beneficiary care, which your Mission extended to the arriving young women at one of the most critical and dangerous stages of their life, was one of the very few delightful incidents of an arduous, hard and, often enough, decidedly unpleasant official duty. As soon as I found an immigrant girl in the hands of your Mission, I felt relieved of all responsibility, because I knew her to be safe and well provided for. I wished that I could have felt equally at ease about the many others who arrived as strangers in a strange country, mostly friendless, and not a few who could have fared very much better without the sort of so-called friends who gathered around them.

Believe me, reverend father,

Yours faithfully,

DR. J. H. SENNER.



A Grateful Girl.

New York, November 1, 1899.

DEAR REV. FATHER :

I return you thanks for your kindness to me when I landed. I send you a little donation for your home out of my first month's pay. Please pray for my intention, and also say a special prayer for a cousin of mine, who is studying for the priesthood.

Yours respectfully,

KATIE REILLY.

A Golden Heart from the Golden Gate.

San Francisco, January 29, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY.

Rev. and Dear Father:—Your letter and cards were duly received some weeks ago, and I have often thought of writing to thank you for your exceeding kindness.

Truly, I have not been unmindful of the great services rendered to me when I stayed at your home, and I would have written long ago, but, as I seldom write

letters to any one outside my own family, I felt bashful.

It was more than kind of you to send those cards at Christmas. I cried when I read the "Exile of Erin." How truly it applied to myself! for, if ever a child of Erin came over the sea with a heavy heart, I was one. I left my father and six sisters and brothers—my mother having died eight years ago.

Until I came to New York I did not know that there was such a place as the Immigrant Girls' Home; so, when Mr. McCool told me where he was taking me to, my heart felt lighter. It was not without some regret that I started on my journey out here the next day. I could have lived within the shelter of that beautiful place all my life. It seems so hard for a girl to face the world alone. I did not see a familiar face since I left New York till I came here.

I have a nice place, and I sent home eighteen pounds to my father since I came here. I hope to contribute to the Mission every year, please God!

With best wishes for the future welfare of the Mission, and humbly asking a remembrance in your prayers, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
BRIDGET FLYNN.

Mary Reached Pittsburgh in Safety.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1899.

DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I write to tell you that I arrived in this part of the world all right. My brother met me and brought me to live with a family until he can get me a situation. They are very good living people, and originally from the town in old Ireland where I came from myself.

It would have saved me a lot of worry had I but known there was such a place as yours to receive me when I would land.

I want to ask you not to forget to say a prayer for me, and in return I will pray that your good home may get every grace and blessing from God.

I am, dear Father Henry, your most thankful and humble child,

MARY RYAN.

Thinks of the Old Folk at Home.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1898.

DEAR REV. FATHER:

Accept my most grateful thanks for your kind remembrance of Christmas. The verses were especially dear to me, as

they brought back to memory many Xmas's spent with my parents in the old home across the sea. Hoping the new year will be rich in graces and blessings for you, reverend father, and wishing you every success in your arduous mission, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
JULIA F. CALLAGHAN.

Take Notice! Irishmen of Chicago!

Chicago, Sept. 20th, 1899.

REV. and DEAR FATHER HENRY:

As I have moved from Washington to Chicago, I will be pleased to sell the tickets here. There are a great many Irish in this city who have never heard of the wonderful work done by the Home and its Priests. I send stamp for tickets and remain

Your obedient servant,
MARY MURRAY.

An Orphan's Thanks and Prayers.

Carmel, N. Y., August 25th 1899.

DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I received your most interesting book and I sincerely thank you for your kindness in sending it to me. It filled my heart with many a pleasant thought when I read of the good work of the mission. I will always remember the Immigrant Girls' Home and I will do all I can to assist it.

I hope that you will pray for my welfare in this country and that God and His Blessed Mother may watch over me and take care of me as I have no father or mother here on earth.

May the prayers of the poor exiles help you in your undertakings and follow you till death!

Sincerely yours,
MOLLIE A. ASHE.

St. Louis remembers the Home.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30th, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY:

Dear Sir:

I received your thoughtful remembrance of the season and was very much pleased to see that you had not forgotten me.

I shall always try and keep in memory the Immigrant Girls' Home, and do all I can to help it.

Respectfully yours,
MAGGIE NEILAN.

Not unmindful of evil, I learn to help the wretched.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27th, 1899.

REV. M. J. HENRY:

Many thanks for the Souvenir which I received a few days ago. I enclose a dollar bill towards the work that you are engaged in, although I assure that I can ill afford to give any charity as my own demands are great and my income is small. But if I had such a place as the mission to go to 20 years ago when I landed in New York without a soul to give me even an encouraging word — when my heart was sad beyond measure, thinking about my hard lot and the lonely father and mother I left behind me.

Now I give my mite that it may help you to succor some poor exile who may feel as I have felt.

Very Sincerely yours,
M. LYNCH.

The most excellent of all charitable works.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1898.

DEAR FATHER HENRY:

I received your cards duly to hand and I am doing all in my power to help your Mission. I hope to be able to dispose of 20 cards more.

I think your cards are extremely beautiful and I am very thankful for sending me your books of the Mission. Everybody that has seen them thinks it is the most excellent of all charitable works.

Sincerely yours,
NELLIE BARRY.

A grand old Irish Custom.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27, 1898.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER:

The exquisite cards and pictures which you so kindly sent me and which I received this morning are more to me than I can express.

I thank you a thousand times for them. At first I was delighted to see the coat of arms of my beloved native land, but when I saw the Parody you may rest assured it filled me with emotion. I know my brother will be wild to see it and I intend to send a copy of it home.

The lines about the "Rosary" reminded me so much of home. I don't remember a half a dozen evenings since I was a child that my dear parents had not the Rosary said in common. Even when we were too young to sit up, they and my grand-parents used to come to our bedroom to say the Rosary so that we could hear them. It is the longest thing I can remember.

Dear Rev. Father, you don't need to answer this letter as I know your duties are keeping you busy.

Praying that God may bless the Home and the priests.

I remain,

Very faithfully yours in the S. Heart,

ANNA M. PRENDERGAST.

A good name and a good man.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1898.

REV. M. J. HENRY:

Rev. and dear Father:—

I was agreeably surprised the 1st of October to receive your appointment as collector for "Irish Immigrant Girls' Home."

I have disposed of the certificates you enclosed, and would like you to send me about a dozen more, as I can dispose of that many and then make returns for all at the one time.

Anything that tends to uplift the youth of my native Ireland will always have the best effort of

yours very respectfully,
TIMOTHY M. O'CONNELL.

"Just racy of the soil."

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 8th, 1899.

MY DEAR FATHER HENRY :

I know you will be surprised to receive a letter from a little greenhorn girl who landed in the port of New York 10 years ago, and received the greatest hospitality at your home for Catholic girls. My horns were so long and green at that time I did not know whom to thank for the great kindness. Now I would be glad to do a little something if you will send me a book of tickets. I will trot around and sell them for you.

Your grateful Servant,
MARGARET SHEA.



HE Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary is dependent entirely upon the people for support. It receives no aid whatever from the State or City Government. It relies on the good-will and generosity of the Irish race in America. The immigrant girl is not charged anything, no matter how long she may be the guest of the Mission. We therefore respectfully suggest to kindly-disposed friends the following

WAYS TO HELP THE MISSION :

FIRST WAY.—By making a donation. The object is a very worthy one. Every little helps.

SECOND WAY.—By becoming a “Collector.” A Collector disposes of “cards of membership.” Membership (for living or dead) entitles one to the benefits of the Masses said during the year at the Mission, and to share in the merit of the good work accomplished. Cost of membership is only twenty-five cents a year. To become a Collector, send your name and address to the Director. He will do the rest.

THIRD WAY.—By making a bequest. Legal title, “Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary of the City of New York.”

REV. M. J. HENRY,
Director.



IRISH WORTH.

Who casts a slur on Irish worth, a stain on Irish fame ?
Who dreads to own his Irish blood or wear his Irish name ?
Who scorns the warmth of Irish hearts, the clasp of Irish hands ?
Let us but raise the veil to-night and shame him as he stands.

The Irish fame ! It rests enshrined within its own proud light,
Wherever sword or tongue or pen has fashioned deeds of might ;
From battle charge of Fontenoy to Grattan's thunder tone
It holds its storied past on high, unrivalled and alone.

The Irish blood ! Its crimson tide has watered hill and plain,
Wherever there were wrongs to crush, or freemen's rights to gain ;
No dastard thought, no coward fear has held it tamely by
When there were noble deeds to do or noble deaths to die !

The Irish heart ! The Irish heart ! God keep it fair and free,
The fulness of its kindly thought, its wealth of honest glee,
Its generous strength, its ardent faith, its uncomplaining trust,
Though every worshipped idol breaks and crumbles into dust.

And Irish hands—aye, lift them up ; embrowned by honest toil,
The champion of our western world, the guardians of the soil ;
When flashed their battle swords aloft, a waiting world might see
What Irish hearts could do and dare to keep a nation free.

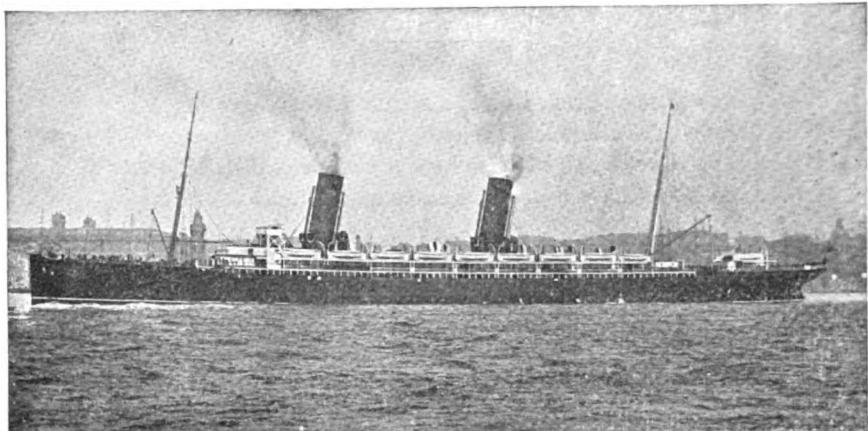
They bore our starry flag through bastion, gate and wall,
They stood before the foremost rank, the bravest of them all ;
And when before the cannon's mouth they held the foe at bay,
O, never could old Ireland's heart beat prouder than that day.

So when a craven fain would hide the birthmark of his race,
Or slightly speak of Erin's sons before her children's face,
Breathe no weak word of scorn or shame, but crush him where he stands
With Irish worth and Irish fame, as won by Irish hands.

MARY E. BLAKE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CUNARD LINE.



STEAMERS SAILING WEEKLY
FROM AND TO
Liverpool, New York and Boston
Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.

RECORD PASSAGES:

LUCANIA,	5 days	7 hours,	23 minutes.
CAMPANIA,	5 "	9 "	6 "
ETRURIA,	5 "	21 "	10 "
UMBRIA,	5 "	22 "	7 "

All the Steamers of the CUNARD LINE have superior accommodations for First or Second Cabin and Third-Class Passengers.

Prepaid Tickets from the Old Country Issued at Low Rates.

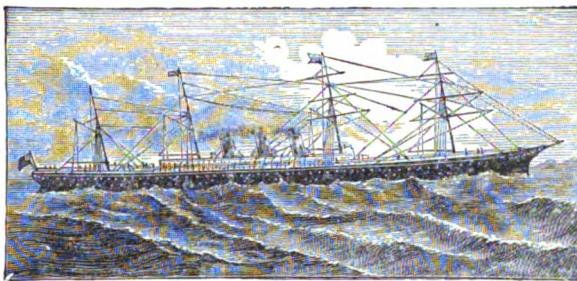
Checks payable in Ireland, England or Scotland, issued at current rates of Exchange.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships.

"City of Rome," "Furnessia," "Astoria," "Anchoria" and "Ethiopia."



NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

Via MOVILLE (Londonderry.)

EVERY THURSDAY FROM GLASGOW.

EVERY FRIDAY FROM LONDONDERRY.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK.

PERSONS wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can be furnished with certificates of passage on remitting to us the amount of passage money either by Express or Post Office Order and giving the full names, ages and addresses of the parties for whom passage is desired.

By arrangement with Railroad and Steamship Companies, passengers can be booked to or from any Railroad Station in Ireland or America.

Tickets to or from the OLD COUNTRY issued at low rates.

Checks payable free of charge at the principle banks in Ireland can be purchased from agents of the Line and will be found the safest way of transmitting money to the friends in the Old Country.

For further information and rates of passage apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, **GENERAL
AGENTS.**

17 & 19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Allan=State Line

and Allen Line

REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICES BETWEEN

New York-Glasgow  Montreal-Liverpool
Portland-Liverpool
VIA LONDONDERRY.



This Company's fleet aggregates nearly 130,000 tons and is composed of Double Engined Iron and Steel Steamships, unsurpassed for strength, safety and comfort. All Passenger steamers are fitted with Bilge Keels, which, by reducing the rolling motion to a minimum, make the vessels very steady and thus add considerably to the comfort of the passengers.

Some of the Steamers belonging to the fleet are :

BAVARIAN —Twin Screw.....	10,378 Tons.
TUNISIAN —Twin Screw.....	10,200 "
CORINTHIAN	8,000 "
SICILIAN	7,500 "
PARISIAN	5,500 "
CALIFORNIAN	4,500 "
MONGOLIAN	5,000 "
NUMIDIAN	5,000 "
STATE OF NEBRASKA	4,000 "
LAURENTIAN	4,500 "

Steerage passengers are berthed in four, six or ten berth rooms, in separate departments for single men, single women, married people and families, thus insuring privacy, and are provided with all eating utensils, bedding and all other necessities for the voyage.

Meals are served at covered tables, by the Company's Stewards.

Medical attendance and medicine free.

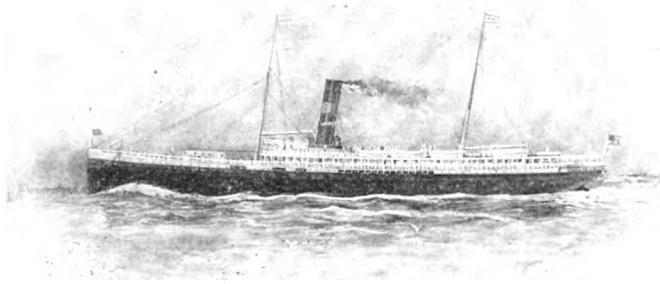
For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE SEA TRIP

Between NEW YORK and VIRGINIA
is most attractive and refreshing.



OLD POINT COMFORT, NEWPORT NEWS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA BEACH and
RICHMOND, VA.

ARE DELIGHTFUL POINTS TO VISIT.

Express Steamers "Jefferson," "Hamilton," "Princess Anne"
and "Jamestown" now in service.

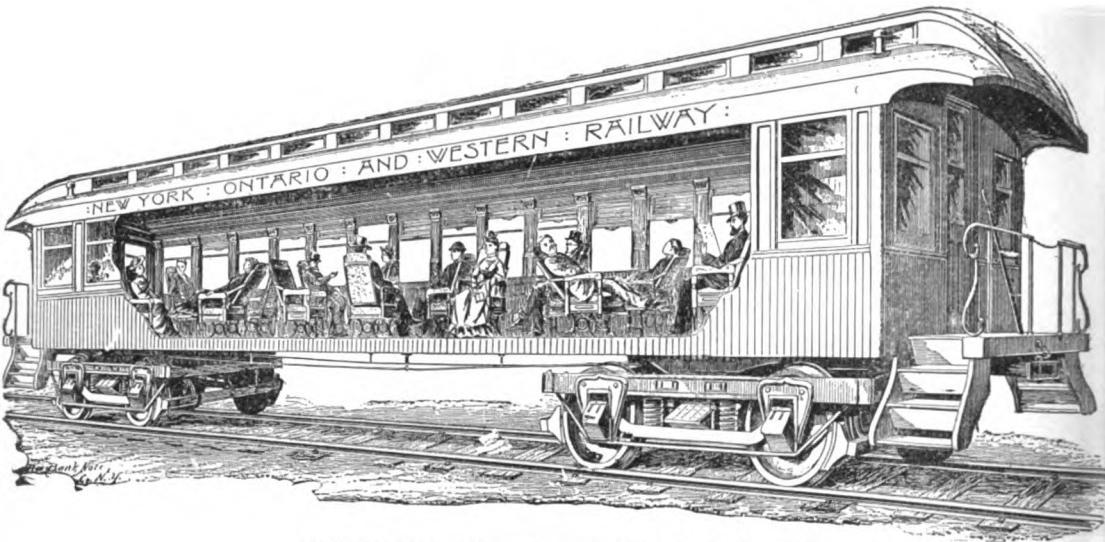
Send for Copy of THE PILOT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,

Pier 26, N. R., NEW YORK, N. Y.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

J. J. BROWN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.



NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Only Line Running... Luxurious Reclining Chair Cars Free of Charge ...Between

New York & Chicago.

Wagner Buffet Sleeping Cars.

Elegant Day Coaches.



LOWEST RATES OF FARE TO
ALL POINTS WEST

One to three dollars cheaper than other lines.

J. C. Anderson,
General Passenger Agent,
56 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

49 & 51 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.



...Officers and Trustees...

JAMES McMAHON, President.

JAMES G. JOHNSTON, 1st Vice-Pres.

JAMES R. FLOYD, 2d Vice-Pres.

LOUIS V. O'DONOHUE.

ROBERT J. HOGUET,

JAMES R. FLOYD,

HENRY AMY,

JAMES McMAHON,

JOHN C. McCARTHY,

JAMES RORKE,

JNO. D. KEILEY,

JOHN GOOD,

LOUIS V. O'DONOHUE,

CHARLES V. FORNES.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,

JOHN CRANE,

HERMAN RIDDER,

MYLES TIERNEY,

FREDERICK R. COUDERT

MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN,

VINCENT P. TRAVERS,

HUGH KELLY,

JOHN BYRNE,

JAMES McGOVERN.

DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.
WILLIAM HANHART, Asst. Comptroller.
LAURENCE F. CAHILL, Auditor.

xxxx

...ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPTROLLER...

xxxx

Open Every Day except Sundays and Legal Holidays, from 10 o'clock,
A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business.

Open on Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. only.

Irish Emigrant Society



51 CHAMBERS ST. & 29 READE ST.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building,

NEW YORK.

Cheques issued on

LONDON
LIVERPOOL
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW

AND ON ALL BRANCHES IN IRELAND OF THE

....Bank of Ireland.

CABLE TRANSFERS, COLLECTIONS, &c.

JAMES RORKE, President.

JOS. A. KERNAN, Treasurer.

H. J. JACKSON, Secretary.



WAYS TO HELP THE MISSION.

FIRST WAY.—By making a donation. The object is a very worthy one. Every little helps.

SECOND WAY.—By becoming a "Collector." A collector disposes of "Cards of Membership." Membership (for living or dead) entitles one to the benefits of the Masses said during the year at the Mission, and to share in the merit of the good work accomplished. Cost of membership is only twenty-five cents per year. To become a Collector, send your name and address to the Director. He will do the rest.

THIRD WAY.—By making a bequest. Legal title "Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary of the City of New York."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "MISSION OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," the sum of Dollars, absolutely.

Name.....

Address.....

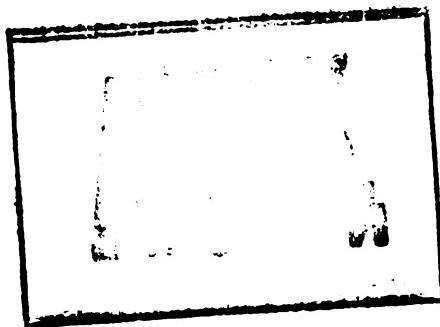
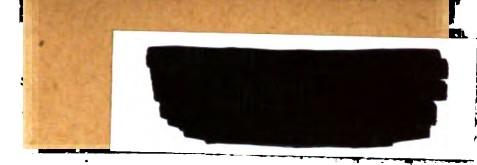
REV. M. J. HENRY,
Director.

DATE DUE

~~MAR 19 2003~~

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



Digitized by Google

